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ECONOMICS BRANCH

TEXTILE INDUSTRY

SUMMARY OF ECONOMIC FACTORS BEARING ON THE PROPOSAL TO AMEND THE PREVAILING MINIMUM WAGE DETERMINATION FOR THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY UNDER THE PUBLIC CONTRACTS ACT

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FOREWORD

On September 21, 1945 the Administrator of the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions issued a notice of opportunity to appear and show cause why the 40-cent minimum hourly wage rate now provided in the Prevailing Minimum Wage Determination for the Textile Industry under the Public Contracts Act should not be amended by the Secretary of Labor to 55 cents an hour. A public hearing on this proposal, as well as on certain proposals for amending the learner provisions of the present determination, will be held in the national headquarters of the Divisions in New York City, October 17, 1945.

The primary purpose of the attached report, which will be introduced into the record of the public hearing, is to furnish the Administrator and the Secretary of Labor a summary of such available information as may be pertinent to their consideration of the issues involved in the proposed amendments.

The report was prepared by Jack Karlin, under the general supervision of Willard Friedman and Verl E. Roberts, Chief of the Minimum Wage Section.

Harry Weiss, Director
Economics Branch

JUN 1 1946 PCR

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DEFINITION

As set forth in the Notice of Opportunity to Appear and Show Cause In the Matter of the Prevailing Minimum Wage in the Textile Industry, which was signed by the Administrator on September 21, 1945, 1/ the Textile Industry is defined as follows:

"(a) The manufacturing or processing of yarn or thread and all processes preparatory thereto, and the manufacturing, bleaching, dyeing, printing and other finishing of woven fabrics (other than carpets and rugs containing any wool) from cotton, flax, jute, other vegetable fiber, silk, grass, or any synthetic fiber, or from mixtures of these fibers; or from such mixtures of these fibers with wool or animal fiber (other than silk) as are specified in clauses (g) and (h); except the chemical manufacturing of synthetic fiber and such related processing of yarn as is conducted in establishments manufacturing synthetic fiber;

"(b) The manufacturing of batting, wadding, or filling and the processing of waste from the fibers enumerated in clause (a);

"(c) The manufacturing, bleaching, dyeing, or other finishing of pile fabrics or cords (except carpets and rugs containing any wool) from any fiber or yarn;

"(d) The processing of any textile fabric, included in this definition of this industry, into any of the following products: bags; bandages and surgical gauze; bath mats and related articles; bedspreads; blankets; diapers; dish-cloths; scrubbing cloths and wash-cloths; sheets and pillow cases; tablecloths, lunch-cloths and napkins; towels; window curtains; shoe laces and similar laces;

"(e) The manufacturing or finishing of braid, net or lace from any fiber or yarn;

"(f) The manufacturing of cordage, rope or twine from any fiber or yarn including the manufacturing of paper yarn and twine;

"(g) The manufacturing, or processing of yarn (except carpet yarn containing any carpet wool) or thread by systems other than the woolen system from mixtures of wool or animal fiber (other than silk) with any of the fibers designated in clause (a), containing not more than 45 percent by weight of wool or animal fiber (other than silk);

"(h) The manufacturing, bleaching, dyeing, printing or other finishing of woven fabrics (other than carpets and rugs) from mixtures of wool or animal fiber (other than silk) containing not more than 25 percent by weight of wool or animal fiber (other than silk), with any of the fibers designated in clause (a), with a margin of tolerance of 2 percent to meet the exigencies of manufacture;

1/ Published in the Federal Register September 28, 1945. (03632)

"(i) The manufacturing, dyeing, finishing or processing of rugs or carpets from grass, paper, or from any yarn or fiber except yarn containing any wool but not including the manufacturing by hand of such products."

This definition is the same as that contained in the current minimum wage determination for the Textile Industry, which has been in effect under the Public Contracts Act since June 24, 1942. Its wording is also identical with that provided in the Textile Industry wage order issued under the Fair Labor Standards Act and effective April 20, 1942.

Inclusions 1/

The products and operations covered by the definition of this Industry may be roughly classified into four interrelated categories, namely;

A. Yarn and thread - The definition applies to the manufacturing and processing of yarn or thread (and all processes preparatory thereto) from the following fibers:

(1) Cotton
(2) Flax
(3) Jute
(4) Grass
(5) Other vegetable fibers
(6) Silk
(7) Synthetic fibers (rayon, nylon, etc.)
(8) Mixtures of any of the above fibers
(9) Mixtures of any of the above fibers with wool or animal fiber (other than silk), if the manufacturing is done by a system other than the woolen system and the mixture contains not more than 45 percent by weight of wool or animal fiber (other than silk).

B. Textile fabrics and products -

(1) Fabrics woven from silk, vegetable and synthetic fibers and mixtures thereof.
(2) Fabrics woven from mixtures of wool or animal fiber (other than silk) containing not more than 25 percent by weight of such fiber with any of the fibers designated in clause (a) of the definition, with a margin of tolerance of 2 percent to meet the exigencies of manufacture.
(3) Pile fabrics or cords manufactured from any fiber or yarn (except carpets and rugs containing any wool).
(4) Net, braid and lace manufactured from any fiber or yarn.
(5) Cordage, rope and twine made from any fiber or yarn including the manufacture of paper yarn and twine.
(6) Carpets and rugs manufactured from grass, paper, or from any yarn or fiber except yarn or fiber containing any wool but not including the manufacture of carpets and rugs by hand.

1/ The following discussion on inclusions and exclusions does not purport to be an exhaustive statement of coverage, but is illustrative of the wide variety of processes and products within the scope of the present definition.

C. Processes - The integration of the spinning, weaving, dyeing and finishing processes in the Textile Industry make appropriate their inclusion in a single industry. This industry also covers the manufacturing of batting, wadding or filling and the processing of waste from the fibers enumerated in clause (a) of the definition.

D. Further processing of textile fabrics - A considerable proportion of certain textile products such as bags, bandages and surgical gauze; bedspreads, diapers and similar articles are produced by weaving mills. These products have therefore been included in the definition. In order to avoid competitive disadvantage to these mills, paragraph (d) of the definition covers the manufacture of these products even when they are made in a non-integrated establishment.

In terms of the classifications used by the Bureau of the Census, this definition of the Textile Industry covers all or a significant portion of the following industries:

Census classification	Principal products or processes included in the Census classifications that are covered by the definition of the Textile Industry
Entirely covered (or covered with only minor exceptions)	
Cotton manufactures	All
Silk manufactures	All
Rayon manufactures	All
Dyeing and finishing cotton, rayon, silk and linen textiles	All
Carpets, rugs, and mats made from such materials as paper fiber, grass, jute, flax, sisal, cotton, cocoa fiber, and rags	All products except (1) hand-made carpets and rugs, (2) rag rugs containing any wool, and (3) any rag rugs over 18 square feet.
Lace goods	All
Linen goods	All
Jute goods (except felt)	All
Cordage and twine	All
Textile bags - not made in textile mills	All
Partly covered	
Felt goods, wool, hair and jute (except woven felts and hat bodies and hats)	Cotton, jute and other vegetable fiber felt goods
Batting, padding and wadding; upholstery filling	Batting, padding and wadding containing any of the fibers enumerated in clause (a) of the definition
Processed waste and recovered wool fibers	Processing of waste from any of the fibers enumerated in clause (a) of the definition
Curtains, draperies and bedspreads	Curtains and bedspreads made from fabrics covered by the industry definition

Census classification	Principal products or processes included in the Census classifications that are covered by the definition of the Textile Industry
Housefurnishings (except curtains, draperies and bedspreads)	Sheets, pillowcases, napkins, bridge sets, table and lunch cloths, laundry bags, towels, wash cloths, blankets, dish cloths, scrubbing cloths, when made from fabrics covered by the industry definition
Miscellaneous fabricated textile products, n.e.c.	Diapers
Surgical supplies and equipment not elsewhere classified; orthopedic appliances	Absorbent cotton, adhesive plasters, bandages, and surgical gauze and dressings

Exclusions

1. The definition specifically excludes the chemical manufacture of synthetic fiber and such related processing of yarn as is conducted in establishments manufacturing synthetic fiber.

2. The sorting, grading, packing, cleaning or handling of rags when performed incidental to the sale of such waste products is not covered by the Textile Industry. The manufacture of wiping cloths (except when hemmed) is likewise excluded.

3. The reconditioning of second hand bags is normally outside the scope of this industry, except in those cases where the reconditioning operations include reweaving, in which case they would be covered by the definition.

4. The manufacture of fiber, yarn, thread or fabric from glass, asbestos or other such mineral product falls outside the scope of the Textile Industry.

5. While paragraph (b) of the definition includes the manufacture of bags in general, it does not include the manufacture of barrack bags and wardrobe bags with drawstrings, which products are covered by the minimum wage determination for the Cotton Garment and Allied Industries.

STRUCTURE OF THE INDUSTRY

Summary Statistics

The most recent comprehensive statistical data for the Textile Industry are those of the Census of Manufactures for 1939. The shift to a war economy has caused considerable change, however, in the several branches of the industry since that time. Thus, for example, in order to meet the expanded consumer demand and the needs of the armed forces for certain critical materials such as cotton duck, insect netting, tire cord, and other such items, many plants have had to divert their machinery to the production of products which they had never before manufactured or manufactured only in small quantity. The Census data, may nevertheless serve as a fairly accurate picture of the normal peacetime structure of the industry, which in 1939 represented about 8½ percent of the wage earner employment and about 4½ percent of the total value of production of all manufacturing industries in the United States.

On the basis of the Census data, it is estimated that there were 4,000 establishments, engaging approximately 666,000 wage earners, in the Textile Industry in 1939. These establishments, with a total value of production of approximately $2,500,000,000, were distributed among 30 census industry classifications, of which only 21 were completely (or with minor exceptions) covered by the definition of this industry. Since separate data were not readily available for those portions of the remaining nine classifications that were only partly within the definition, the following discussion on the structure of the industry is restricted to the 21 Census classifications that are entirely or predominantly covered by the Textile Industry definition. It is to be noted that these 21 classifications represented about 95 percent of the industry's total employment in 1939 and about 85 percent of its total value of products.

Cotton manufactures, by far the largest group in the industry, accounted for approximately 41 percent of the establishments, 65 percent of the wage earner employment and 55 percent of the value of products in 1939 (Table 1). The predominant classification in this group, as well as in the industry, is cotton broad woven goods. This segment, while representing only slightly more than 1/5 of the total establishments, accounted for about one-half of the wage earners and two-fifths of the total value of products. Cotton yarn establishments accounted for 11 percent each of the establishments and wage earners and 9 percent of the value of products.

The rayon manufactures group represented 16 percent of the establishments, 13 percent of the wage earners and 16 percent of the value of products. Of this group, the most important segment was broad woven goods, which accounted for 9 percent of the total number of establishments, 11 percent of the wage earner employment and 13 percent of the value of products.

An additional 11.5 percent of the establishments were accounted for by the silk manufactures group. These establishments employed 6 percent of the wage earners in the industry and accounted for slightly more than 5 percent of the value of products.

Dyeing and finishing plants represented 15 percent of the establishments and 13 percent of the value of products. Although this branch employed but 10 percent of the wage earners, they paid out 13 percent of the total wages in the industry.

INTENTIONAL SECOND EXPOSURE

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An additional 11.5 percent of the establishments were accounted for by the silk manufactures group. These establishments employed 6 percent of the wage earners in the industry and accounted for slightly more than 5 percent of the value of products.

Dyeing and finishing plants represented 15 percent of the establishments and 13 percent of the value of products. Although this branch employed but 10 percent of the wage earners, they paid out 13 percent of the total wages in the industry.

Table 1. Textile Industry: Summary statistics for specified Census classifications, 1939 a/

Census classification	Establishments		Wage earners (average for the year)		Wages		Cost of materials, supplies, fuel, purchased electric energy, and contract work (in thousands)	Value of products		Value added by manufacture	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Amount (in thousands)	Percent		Amount (in thousands)	Percent	Amount (in thousands)	Percent
Total	3,055	100.0	629,174	100.0	$492,649	100.0	$1,152,002	$2,116,717	100.0	$964,716	100.0
Cotton manufactures	1,248	40.9	409,317	65.0	292,536	60.6	595,394	1,168,171	55.2	572,777	59.4
Broad woven goods	661	21.7	312,249	49.6	225,175	46.7	431,023	869,354	41.1	438,331	45.4
Narrow fabrics	163	5.3	13,318	2.1	11,776	2.4	22,934	48,501	2.3	25,566	2.7
Yarn	349	11.4	70,452	11.2	45,055	9.3	114,741	198,940	9.4	84,199	8.7
Thread	75	2.5	13,298	2.1	10,529	2.2	26,695	51,376	2.4	24,681	2.6
Rayon manufactures	479	15.7	84,097	13.4	66,786	13.8	206,303	328,074	15.5	121,772	12.6
Broad woven goods - regular factories or jobbers engaging contractors	196	6.4	65,432	10.4	53,435	11.1	177,443	272,714	12.9	95,271	9.9
Broad woven goods - contract factories	79	2.6	4,313	.7	3,120	.6	627	5,307	.3	4,680	.5
Narrow fabrics	120	3.9	5,999	1.0	4,755	1.0	9.014	20,516	1.0	11,503	1.2
Yarn and thread, spun or thrown - regular factories or jobbers engaging contractors	52	1.7	5,930	.9	3,997	.8	18,627	26,471	1.2	7,844	.8
Throwing and spinning - contract factories	32	1.1	2,423	.4	1,480	.3	592	3,066	.1	2,474	.2
Silk manufactures	350	11.5	35,724	5.7	26,557	5.6	64,028	113,826	5.4	49,798	5.2
Broad woven goods - regular factories or jobbers engaging contractors	82	2.7	8,754	1.4	7,606	1.6	21,639	35,732	1.7	14,094	1.5
Broad woven goods - contract factories	37	1.2	1,096	.2	725	.2	132	1,102	.1	970	.1
Narrow fabrics	100	3.3	4,309	.7	3,852	.8	4,823	13,133	.6	8,310	.9
Yarn and thread, spun or thrown - regular factories or jobbers engaging contractors	53	1.7	9,191	1.4	6,736	1.4	34,027	48,005	2.3	13,978	1.4
Throwing and spinning - contract factories	78	2.6	12,374	2.0	7,638	1.6	3,408	15,853	.7	12,446	1.3
Dyeing and finishing cotton, rayon, silk, and linen textiles	468	15.3	60,237	9.6	61,745	12.8	140,472	271,167	12.8	130,695	13.5
Carpets, rugs, and mats, made from such materials as paper fiber, grass, jute, flax, sisal, cotton, cocoa fiber, and rags	84	2.7	3,137	.5	2,116	.4	4,368	9,758	.5	5,391	.6
Miscellaneous textile goods and products	426	13.9	36,662	5.8	32,909	6.8	141,437	225,721	10.6	84,283	8.7
Lace goods	63	2.0	7,254	1.1	8,107	1.7	8,785	24,138	1.1	15,353	1.6
Linen goods	9	.3	1,735	.3	1,496	.3	3,351	6,298	.3	2,947	.3
Jute goods	22	.7	3,586	.6	3,118	.6	7,783	16,997	.8	9,114	.9
Cordage and twine	116	3.8	12,096	1.9	10,185	2.1	27,711	56,686	2.7	28,974	3.0
Textile bags not made in textile mills	216	7.1	11,991	1.9	10,003	2.1	93,807	121,702	5.7	27,895	2.9

Source: Bureau of the Census, Census of Manufactures, 1939

a/ The data shown in this table cover only those 21 Census classifications that are entirely included (with a few minor exceptions in one classification) in the definition of the Textile Industry. The additional 9 Census classifications included in part in the Textile Industry, as here defined, employed an estimated total of 37,000 wage earners in the manufacture of products falling within the industry definition.

(03632)

The carpets and rugs branch accounted for 2.7 percent of the establishments and 0.5 percent each of the wage earners and value of products.

The remaining 14 percent of the establishments were primarily engaged in the manufacture of miscellaneous textile goods and fabricated products. These plants engaged 6 percent of the wage earners and accounted for 11 percent of the total value of products. Textile bag plants, representing the largest segment in this group, accounted for 7 percent of the establishments, 2 percent of the wage earner employment and 6 percent of the value of products.

Geographic Location

In 1939, textile plants were located in 40 of the 48 states. Examination of Table 2, however, discloses that practically the entire Textile Industry was concentrated in the Southeastern, New England and Middle Atlantic regions. These regions accounted for about nine-tenths of all the establishments; forty percent of the establishments were located in the Middle Atlantic region, 31 percent in the Southeastern region, and 18 percent in the New England region. The remaining 11 percent of the establishments were scattered among the other 6 regions.

Since establishments vary in size, the number of wage earners employed is probably a more accurate index of the importance of the various regions. The Bureau of the Census does not publish state distributions of wage earners for each classification if such information would tend to reveal data for an individual establishment or company. Accordingly, it is not possible to give complete statistics by region and state for the total number of wage earners employed in all the establishments in this Industry. Employment statistics by state, for the 21 Census classifications included in this tabulation, are available, however, for 2,947 (or 93.2 percent) of the 3,055 establishments, and 596,280 (or 94.8 percent) of the 629,174 wage earners.

In 1939, 59 percent of all the wage earners for which individual state breakdowns were available were located in the Southeastern States. The New England States accounted for 21 percent, and the Middle Atlantic States for an additional 17 percent. The remaining three percent were scattered among five of the six other regions.

Considered together, the six regions comprising the North represented two-thirds of the establishments and 39 percent of the wage earners in the industry. The two Southern regions, on the other hand, with only one-third of the establishments, accounted for 61 percent of the wage earner employment. The primary reason for this situation is the predominance in the North of many relatively small silk and rayon manufacturing plants and dyeing and finishing establishments, as contrasted with the concentration of the considerably larger cotton broad woven goods manufacturing plants in the South (Table 3). 1/ It is interesting to note that with the exception of cotton broad woven goods and cotton yarn establishments, the North accounted for a majority of the wage earner employment in every one of the 21 Census classifications under consideration. 2/

The marked concentration of the industry in a few states is clearly indicated by the fact that the seven leading states (i.e., those with 25,000

1/ See also Appendix Table A for a distribution of wage earners by state and by branch.

2/ This is likewise true of the additional 9 Census classifications that are only partly covered by the definition of the Textile Industry.

(03632)

Table 2. Textile Industry: Number and location of establishments and wage earners, 1939 a/

Region and state	All establishments		Establishments for which wage earners were reported by state			
			Establishments		Wage earners (Average for year)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
United States	3,055 b/	100.0	2,847	100.0	596,280	100.0
North	2,037	66.7	1,895	66.6	234,896	39.4
New England States	555	18.2	513	18.0	126,381	21.2
Maine	19	.6	12	.4	9,142	1.5
New Hampshire	35	1.2	28	1.0	7,955	1.3
Vermont	2	.1	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts	236	7.7	228	8.0	60,042	10.1
Rhode Island	165	5.4	157	5.5	33,038	5.6
Connecticut	98	3.2	88	3.1	16,204	2.7
Middle Atlantic States	1,222	40.0	1,208	42.5	98,263	16.5
New York	368	12.0	361	12.7	21,704	3.7
New Jersey	400	13.1	396	13.9	23,988	4.0
Pennsylvania	454	14.9	451	15.9	52,571	8.8
Border States	55	1.8	27	.9	2,741	.5
Delaware	6	.2	-	-	-	-
Maryland	32	1.0	24	.8	2,291	.4
District of Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Virginia	2	.1	-	-	-	-
Kentucky	15	.5	3	.1	450	.1
Great Lakes States	116	3.8	82	2.9	3,669	.6
Ohio	31	1.0	21	.7	861	.1
Indiana	10	.3	-	-	-	-
Illinois	49	1.6	43	1.5	2,074	.3
Michigan	15	.5	11	.4	270	.1
Wisconsin	11	.4	7	.3	464	.1
Prairie States	29	.9	22	.8	1,977	.3
Minnesota	6	.2	6	.2	577	.1
Iowa	2	.1	-	-	-	-
Missouri	17	.5	13	.5	1,258	.2
North Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nebraska	1	*	-	-	-	-
Kansas	3	.1	3	.1	142	*
Mountain States	3	.1	-	-	-	-
Montana	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colorado	2	.1	-	-	-	-
New Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utah	1	*	-	-	-	-
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pacific Coast States	57	1.9	43	1.5	1,865	.3
California	44	1.5	36	1.3	1,497	.2
Oregon	7	.2	3	.1	314	.1
Washington	6	.2	4	.1	54	*
South	1,018	33.3	952	33.4	361,384	60.6
Southeastern States	958	31.3	901	31.6	353,152	59.2
Virginia	55	1.8	46	1.6	18,133	3.0
North Carolina	419	13.7	409	14.4	129,625	21.7
South Carolina	188	6.1	182	6.4	92,236	15.5
Georgia	157	5.1	148	5.2	66,216	11.1
Florida	2	.1	-	-	-	-
Alabama	86	2.8	80	2.8	34,883	5.9
Tennessee	39	1.3	27	.9	9,430	1.6
Mississippi	12	.4	9	.3	2,629	.4
Southwestern States	60	2.0	51	1.8	8,232	1.4
Arkansas	5	.2	4	.1	649	.1
Louisiana	15	.5	11	.4	928	.2
Oklahoma	1	*	-	-	-	-
Texas	39	1.3	36	1.3	6,655	1.1

Source: Bureau of the Census, Census of Manufactures, 1939

* Less than one-twentieth of one percent.

a/ See footnote a/, Table 1.

b/ These 3,055 establishments employed an average of 629,174 wage earners in 1939. As shown in the succeeding columns, wage earner breakdown by state was reported for 2,847 establishments employing a total of 596,280 wage earners.

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Table 3. Textile Industry: North-South a/ distribution of establishments and wage earners for specified Census classifications, 1939

Census classification	Establishments				Wage earners (Average for the year)				
	Total number	Percentage distribution			Total number	Percentage distribution			
		United States	North	South		United States	North	South	Undistributed by region
21 Census classifications entirely covered by the definition b/									
Cotton manufactures:	1248	100.0	39.1	60.9	409,317	100.0	22.6	75.2	2.2
Broad woven goods	661	100.0	31.9	68.1	312,249	100.0	20.7	77.9	1.4
Narrow fabrics	163	100.0	92.0	8.0	13,318	100.0	89.7	2.8	7.5
Yarn	349	100.0	18.1	81.9	70,452	100.0	10.3	88.5	1.2
Thread	75	100.0	85.3	14.7	13,298	100.0	63.5	15.4	21.1
Silk manufactures:	350	100.0	92.6	7.4	35,724	100.0	77.9	7.8	14.3
Broad woven goods-regular factories or jobbers engaging contractors	82	100.0	90.2	9.8	8,754	100.0	63.3	13.3	23.4
Broad woven goods-contract factories	37	100.0	97.3	2.7	1,096	100.0	85.7	-	14.3
Narrow fabrics	100	100.0	98.0	2.0	4,309	100.0	93.1	-	6.9
Yarn and thread, spun or thrown-regular factories or jobbers engaging contractors	53	100.0	84.9	15.1	9,191	100.0	69.3	2.2	28.5
Throwing and spinning-contract factories	78	100.0	91.0	9.0	12,374	100.0	88.6	11.4	0
Rayon manufactures:	479	100.0	84.6	15.4	84,097	100.0	57.4	35.9	6.7
Broad woven goods-regular factories or jobbers engaging contractors	196	100.0	70.4	29.6	65,432	100.0	49.8	45.9	4.3
Broad woven goods-contract factories	79	100.0	97.5	2.5	4,313	100.0	94.6	-	5.4
Narrow fabrics	120	100.0	93.3	6.7	5,999	100.0	83.3	2.0	14.7
Yarn and thread, spun or thrown-regular factories or jobbers engaging contractors	52	100.0	88.5	11.5	5,930	100.0	71.1	-	28.9
Throwing and spinning-contract factories	32	100.0	100.0	0	2,423	100.0	100.0	0	0
Dyeing and finishing cotton, rayon, silk and linen textiles	468	100.0	89.1	10.9	60,237	100.0	71.4	21.7	6.9
Carpets, rugs and mats made from such materials as paper fiber, grass, jute, flax, sisal, cotton, cocoa fiber, and rags	84	100.0	90.5	9.5	3,137	100.0	61.8	17.7	20.5
Miscellaneous textile goods and products	426	100.0	76.8	23.2	36,662	100.0	60.3	20.7	19.0
Lace goods	63	100.0	100.0	0	7,254	100.0	100.0	0	0
Linen goods	9	100.0	88.9	11.1	1,735	100.0	59.9	-	40.1
Jute goods	22	100.0	50.0	50.0	3,586	100.0	19.6	5.6	74.8
Cordage and twine	116	100.0	73.3	26.7	12,096	100.0	54.6	24.7	20.7
Textile bags not made in textile mills	216	100.0	74.1	25.9	11,991	100.0	54.1	36.6	9.3
9 Census classifications partly covered by the definition b/									
Felt goods, wool, hair and jute	37	100.0	100.0	0	3,346	100.0	100.0	0	0
Batting, padding and wadding: upholstery filling	124	100.0	74.2	25.8	4,505	100.0	71.9	11.8	16.3
Processed waste and recovered wool fibers-regular factories and jobbers engaging contractors	126	100.0	83.3	16.7	4,225	100.0	71.3	18.4	10.3
Processed waste and recovered wool fibers-contract factories	27	100.0	96.3	3.7	619	100.0	73.0	-	27.0
Curtains, draperies and bedspreads-made in regular factories or by jobbers engaging contractors	362	100.0	80.1	19.9	15,798	100.0	50.8	45.2	4.0
Curtains, draperies and bedspreads-contract factories	75	100.0	98.7	1.3	1,109	100.0	89.5	-	10.5
Housefurnishings (except curtains, draperies and bedspreads)	472	100.0	95.3	4.7	10,623	100.0	90.6	4.3	5.1
Miscellaneous fabricated textile products, n.e.c.	300	100.0	95.7	4.3	5,852	100.0	89.8	2.4	7.8
Surgical supplies and equipment, n.e.c.; orthopedic appliances	360	100.0	93.9	6.1	8,468	100.0	98.3	.5	1.2

Source: Bureau of the Census, Census of Manufactures, 1939

a/ For list of states included under North and South, see Table 2.

b/ See footnote a/, Table 1.

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or more wage earners in 1939) 1/ engaged 79 percent of the wage earners for which individual state breakdowns were available, while the four states 2/ employing from 10,000 to 25,000 wage earners accounted for an additional 13 percent; thus a total of 92 percent of the industry's wage earner employment in 1939 was concentrated in 11 states. The distribution of wage earners, classified according to state wage earner employment, was as follows:

	Number	Percent
Total number of wage earners reported by state	596,280	100.0
States with 25,000 or more wage earners (7 states)	468,611	78.6
States with 10,000 to 25,000 wage earners (4 states)	80,029	13.4
States with 2,500 to 10,000 wage earners (5 states)	35,811	6.0
States with less than 2,500 wage earners (24 states)	11,829	2.0

Size of Establishments

Although there are a number of large companies and mills engaged in the processing of textile fibers and fabrics, the industry is generally characterized by the presence of many small mills. Since no process in textile spinning or weaving requires large-scale operations to be conducted efficiently, small-scale plant operations are common. Increasing the size of mills does not appear to result in any appreciable manufacturing economies. Large mills differ from small mills only in the number of spindles, looms, and auxiliary equipment; while, their labor force is larger it bears about the same ratio to equipment and production as in the smaller mills. 3/

In 1939, only 10 percent of the 3,055 establishments in the Textile Industry employed more than 500 wage earners 4/ (Table 4). Establishments in this category, however, accounted for approximately 50 percent of the wage-earner employment and 46 percent of the value of products. The next largest size group, those with from 251 to 500 wage earners, represented an additional 13 percent of the plants and accounted for 23 percent of the wage earners and 22 percent of the value of products. On the other hand, the 54.3 percent of the establishments with less than 100 workers accounted for but 9 percent of the employment and 12 percent of the total value of production.

Seventy-four of the 98 plants in the Textile Industry that were employing more than 1,000 wage earners in 1939 were primarily engaged in the production of cotton manufactures. These plants, while representing but 6 percent of the establishments, accounted for about one-third of the wage earner employment in the cotton manufactures group (Table 5). The smaller plants, (i.e., those with less than 100 wage earners) represented about 29 percent of the establishments and 9 percent of the employment. The pattern was by no means uniform throughout the group. Thus, for example, plants with less than 100 wage earners accounted for but 2 percent of the employment in the cotton broad woven goods plants and 29 percent of the employment in the narrow fabrics branch. The corresponding percentages were 8 and 10 for the yarn and thread branches, respectively.

1/ Classified according to number of wage earners employed, these states are: North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Alabama and Rhode Island.
2/ New Jersey, New York, Virginia and Connecticut.
3/ Alderfer and Michl, Economics of American Industry, 1942, page 306.
4/ As indicated previously, this discussion is based upon Census data for the 21 classifications that are entirely (or with minor exceptions) covered by the definition of the industry.

Table 4. Textile Industry: Distribution of establishments, wage earners and value of products, classified according to size of establishment, 1939 a/

Size of Establishment	Establishments		Wage Earners b/		Value of Products b/	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Amount (in thousands)	Percent
All establishments	3,055	100.0	629,174	100.0	$2,116,717	100.0
0 - 5 wage earners	256	8.4	737	.1	5,800	.3
6 - 20 wage earners	511	16.7	6,210	1.0	30,089	1.4
21 - 50 wage earners	456	14.9	15,037	2.4	68,310	3.2
51 - 100 wage earners	437	14.3	34,145	5.4	151,439	7.2
101 - 250 wage earners	678	22.2	115,632	18.4	422,100	19.9
251 - 500 wage earners	400	13.1	146,112	23.2	470,842	22.2
501 - 1000 wage earners	219	7.2	147,475	23.5	454,222	21.5
1001 or more wage earners	98	3.2	163,826	26.0	513,915	24.3

Source: Bureau of the Census, Census of Manufactures, 1939

a/ See footnote a/, Table 1.

b/ Distributions are not strictly accurate owing to the fact that the Census combines data for establishments falling in different size categories, where necessary, to avoid disclosure of data for individual establishments.

Table 5. Textile Industry: Percentage distribution of establishments and wage earners for 21 specified Census classifications, by size of establishment, 1939

Census classification	Total		0 - 5 wage earners		6 - 20 wage earners		21 - 50 wage earners		51 - 100 wage earners		101 - 250 wage earners		251 - 500 wage earners		501 - 1,000 wage earners		1,001 or more wage earners	
	Establishments	Wage earners	Establishments	Wage earners	Establishments	Wage earners	Establishments	Wage earners	Establishments	Wage earners	Establishments	Wage earners	Establishments	Wage earners	Establishments	Wage earners	Establishments	Wage earners
Total (21 classifications)	100.0	100.0	8.4	0.1	16.7	1.0	14.9	2.4	14.3	5.4	22.2	18.4	13.1	23.2	7.2	23.5	3.2	26.0
Cotton manufactures	100.0	100.0	5.1	•	9.1	.3	8.9	.9	11.1	2.9	26.7	14.0	20.7	22.8	12.5	26.7	5.9	32.3
Broad woven goods	100.0	100.0	2.1	•	5.5	.2	7.1	.5	5.9	1.5	21.6	8.2	28.3	22.2	19.4	29.3	10.1	38.1
Narrow fabrics	100.0	100.0	11.7	.5	26.4	4.0	15.9	6.5	20.9	18.3	17.2	32.7	6.7	38.0	1.2	a/	-	-
Yarn	100.0	100.0	2.3	•	6.0	.3	7.7	1.2	15.8	6.2	43.8	35.7	16.9	26.9	6.6	22.4	.9	7.2
Thread	100.0	100.0	30.7	.3	17.3	1.1	14.7	2.7	13.3	5.7	12.0	16.1	2.7	a/	4.0	14.0	5.3	60.1
Rayon manufactures	100.0	100.0	6.5	.1	19.8	1.4	20.3	3.8	15.9	6.7	19.0	19.7	9.2	17.5	5.8	20.8	3.5	30.0
Broad woven goods - regular factories or jobbers engaging contractors	100.0	100.0	2.5	b/	8.7	.4	13.8	1.4	10.2	2.1	26.0	12.9	16.8	18.0	13.3	26.7	8.7	38.5
Broad woven goods - contract factories	100.0	100.0	2.5	b/	24.0	6.1	30.4	18.8	30.4	40.8	11.4	34.3	1.3	a/	-	-	-	-
Narrow fabrics	100.0	100.0	15.0	1.1	37.5	8.2	20.9	13.5	12.5	19.7	12.5	57.5	.8	a/	.8	a/	-	-
Yarn and thread, spun or thrown - regular factories or jobbers engaging contractors	100.0	100.0	9.6	.3	13.5	1.5	25.0	6.8	19.2	13.0	17.3	28.0	13.5	50.4	1.9	a/	-	-
Throwing and spinning-contract factories	100.0	100.0	3.1	b/	21.9	2.4	25.0	12.5	21.9	21.2	21.9	63.9	6.2	a/	-	-	-	-
Silk manufactures	100.0	100.0	9.4	.2	19.4	2.4	20.9	6.8	19.7	14.2	20.3	30.8	8.0	37.0	1.7	8.6	.6	a/
Broad woven goods - regular factories or jobbers engaging contractors	100.0	100.0	4.9	b/	19.5	2.2	25.6	7.9	15.9	10.2	25.6	37.5	6.1	42.2	1.2	a/	1.2	a/
Broad woven goods - contract factories	100.0	100.0	10.8	1.7	48.6	20.9	21.6	25.6	16.2	51.8	2.7	a/	-	-	-	-	-	-
Narrow fabrics	100.0	100.0	18.0	1.3	23.0	6.2	28.0	21.0	20.0	31.4	10.0	40.1	1.0	a/	-	-	-	-
Yarn and thread, spun or thrown - regular factories or jobbers engaging contractors	100.0	100.0	9.4	.1	5.7	.6	11.3	2.5	24.5	11.1	28.3	24.2	13.2	28.3	7.6	33.2	-	-
Throwing and spinning-contract factories	100.0	100.0	2.6	b/	10.2	1.0	12.8	2.6	21.8	10.0	30.8	30.5	19.2	55.9	1.3	a/	1.3	a/
Dyeing and finishing cotton, rayon, silk and linen textiles	100.0	100.0	10.7	.3	22.4	2.1	15.6	4.0	15.8	8.9	20.7	25.7	10.1	27.9	3.6	20.3	1.1	10.8
Carpets, rugs, and mats, made from such materials as paper fiber, grass, jute, flax, sisal, cotton, cocoa fiber, and rags	100.0	100.0	23.8	2.3	34.5	10.3	16.7	14.6	14.3	25.8	9.5	47.0	1.2	a/	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous textile goods and products	100.0	100.0	13.6	.5	23.7	3.4	20.7	7.9	16.0	14.2	18.3	37.8	4.9	21.5	2.8	14.7	-	-
Lace goods	100.0	100.0	6.3	.2	23.8	2.5	19.0	6.0	11.1	7.5	27.0	35.5	6.4	17.1	6.4	31.2	-	-
Linen goods	100.0	100.0	-	-	11.1	b/	22.2	b/	33.4	17.4	11.1	82.6	11.1	a/	11.1	a/	-	-
Jute goods (except felt)	100.0	100.0	4.5	b/	13.6	b/	18.2	4.0	18.2	9.1	27.4	33.1	13.6	53.8	4.5	a/	-	-
Cordage and twine	100.0	100.0	11.2	.3	19.8	2.5	23.3	7.6	14.7	11.1	19.8	31.4	6.9	21.1	4.3	26.0	-	-
Textile bags not made in textile mills	100.0	100.0	18.5	1.0	27.3	6.3	19.9	11.7	17.1	22.4	14.4	40.6	2.3	18.0	.5	a/	-	-

Source: Bureau of the Census, Census of Manufactures, 1939

a/ Data not reported separately by the Census, but included in data shown for the preceding size group.

b/ Data not reported separately by the Census, but included in data shown for the succeeding size group.

• Less than one-twentieth of one percent.

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Fifty-one percent of the wage earners in the rayon manufactures group were employed by plants with over 500 wage earners. Plants in this category represented less than 10 percent of the establishments in the branch. As can be seen from Table 5, the distribution of establishments and employees according to size of establishments varied greatly among the several branches constituting the rayon group.

In the silk manufactures group, slightly less than 70 percent of the plants employed 100 or fewer wage earners. Establishments of this size employed about 24 percent of the wage earners in this branch. Sixty-eight percent of the establishments that had from 101 up to 500 wage earners accounted for by the 28 percent of the establishments that had from 101 up to 500 wage earners.

Although dyeing and finishing plants were predominantly small, plants with over 500 wage earners accounted for nearly one-third of the employment.

Distribution of establishments and wage earners classified according to size of establishment for the other branches are also shown in Table 5.

Principal Trade Associations

Practically every branch of the Textile Industry has a national trade association. There are, in addition, numerous local, state and regional groups. The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce publication, "Trade and Professional Associations", lists 55 national and interstate organizations with their approximate memberships in 1941. 1/ Those associations were distributed among the various branches as follows:

	Total
Textile-mill products	55
Cotton manufactures	9
Silk and rayon manufactures	12
Dyeing and finishing textiles	8
Carpets, rugs and other floor coverings	6
Miscellaneous textile goods	1
Miscellaneous fabricated textile products	14
Surgical supplies	4
	1

Principal Trade Unions

About one-third of the workers in the cotton textile industry and from 20 to 40 percent of the workers in the rayon and silk textile industries are now covered by union agreements. In January 1945 it was estimated that from 40 to 60 percent of the workers in textile dyeing and finishing plants were likewise covered by union agreements. 2/

The principal unions in the industry are the Textile Workers Union of America (CIO) and the United Textile Workers of America (AFL). In the cotton textile field, the former represents about four-fifths of the workers under agreement; the latter approximately one-fifth.

1/ See Appendix Table B, for a list of these associations and their approximate membership in 1941.

2/ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Extent of Collective Bargaining and Union Status, January 1945.

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INTENTIONAL SECOND EXPOSURE

Table 5. Textile Industry: Percentage distribution of establishments and wage earners for 21 specified Census classifications, by size of establishment, 1939

Census classification	Total		0 - 5 wage earners		6 - 20 wage earners		21 - 50 wage earners		51 - 100 wage earners		101 - 250 wage earners		251 - 500 wage earners		501 - 1,000 wage earners		1,001 or more wage earners	
	Establishments	Wage earners	Establishments	Wage earners	Establishments	Wage earners	Establishments	Wage earners	Establishments	Wage earners	Establishments	Wage earners	Establishments	Wage earners	Establishments	Wage earners	Establishments	Wage earners
Total (21 classifications)	100.0	100.0	8.4	0.1	16.7	1.0	14.9	2.4	14.3	5.4	22.2	18.4	13.1	23.2	7.2	23.5	3.2	26.0
Cotton manufactures	100.0	100.0	5.1	•	9.1	.3	8.9	.9	11.1	2.9	26.7	14.0	20.7	22.8	12.5	26.7	5.9	32.3
Broad woven goods	100.0	100.0	2.1	•	5.5	.2	7.1	.5	5.9	1.5	21.6	8.2	28.3	22.2	19.4	29.3	10.1	38.1
Narrow fabrics	100.0	100.0	11.7	.5	26.4	4.0	15.9	6.5	20.9	18.3	17.2	32.7	6.7	38.0	1.2	a/	-	-
Yarn	100.0	100.0	2.3	•	6.0	.3	7.7	1.2	15.8	6.2	43.8	35.7	16.9	26.9	6.6	22.4	.9	7.2
Thread	100.0	100.0	30.7	.3	17.3	1.1	14.7	2.7	13.3	5.7	12.0	16.1	2.7	a/	4.0	14.0	5.3	60.1
Rayon manufactures	100.0	100.0	6.5	.1	19.8	1.4	20.3	3.8	15.9	6.7	19.0	19.7	9.2	17.5	5.8	20.8	3.5	30.0
Broad woven goods - regular factories or jobbers engaging contractors	100.0	100.0	2.5	b/	8.7	.4	13.8	1.4	10.2	2.1	26.0	12.9	16.8	18.0	13.3	26.7	8.7	38.5
Broad woven goods - contract factories	100.0	100.0	2.5	b/	24.0	6.1	30.4	18.8	30.4	40.8	11.4	34.3	1.3	a/	-	-	-	-
Narrow fabrics	100.0	100.0	15.0	1.1	37.5	8.2	20.9	13.5	12.5	19.7	12.5	57.5	.8	a/	.8	a/	-	-
Yarn and thread, spun or thrown - regular factories or jobbers engaging contractors	100.0	100.0	9.6	.3	13.5	1.5	25.0	6.8	19.2	13.0	17.3	28.0	13.5	50.4	1.9	a/	-	-
Throwing and spinning-contract factories	100.0	100.0	3.1	b/	21.9	2.4	25.0	12.5	21.9	21.2	21.9	63.9	6.2	a/	-	-	-	-
Silk manufactures	100.0	100.0	9.4	.2	19.4	2.4	20.9	6.8	19.7	14.2	20.3	30.8	8.0	37.0	1.7	9.6	.6	a/
Broad woven goods - regular factories or jobbers engaging contractors	100.0	100.0	4.9	b/	19.5	2.2	25.6	7.9	15.9	10.2	25.6	37.5	6.1	42.2	1.2	a/	1.2	a/
Broad woven goods - contract factories	100.0	100.0	10.8	1.7	28.6	20.9	21.6	25.6	16.2	51.8	2.7	a/	-	-	-	-	-	-
Narrow fabrics	100.0	100.0	18.0	1.3	23.0	6.2	23.0	21.0	20.0	31.4	10.0	40.1	1.0	a/	-	-	-	-
Yarn and thread, spun or thrown - regular factories or jobbers engaging contractors	100.0	100.0	9.4	.1	5.7	.6	11.3	2.5	24.5	11.1	26.3	24.2	13.2	28.3	7.6	33.2	-	-
Throwing and spinning-contract factories	100.0	100.0	2.6	b/	10.2	1.0	12.8	2.6	21.8	10.0	30.8	30.5	19.2	55.9	1.3	a/	1.3	a/
Dyeing and finishing cotton, rayon, silk and linen textiles	100.0	100.0	10.7	.3	22.4	2.1	15.6	4.0	15.8	8.9	20.7	25.7	10.1	27.9	3.6	20.3	1.1	10.8
Carpets, rugs, and mats, made from such materials as paper fiber, grass, jute, flax, sisal, cotton, cocoa fiber, and rags	100.0	100.0	2.3	.5	34.5	10.3	16.7	14.6	14.3	25.8	9.5	47.0	1.2	a/	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous textile goods and products	100.0	100.0	13.6	.5	23.7	3.4	20.7	7.9	16.0	14.2	18.3	37.8	4.9	21.5	2.8	14.7	-	-
Lace goods	100.0	100.0	6.3	.2	23.6	2.5	19.0	6.0	11.1	7.5	27.0	35.5	6.4	17.1	6.4	31.2	-	-
Linen goods	100.0	100.0	-	-	11.1	b/	22.2	b/	33.4	17.4	11.1	82.6	11.1	a/	11.1	a/	-	-
Jute goods (except felt)	100.0	100.0	4.5	b/	13.6	b/	18.2	4.0	18.2	9.1	27.4	33.1	13.6	53.8	4.5	a/	-	-
Cordage and twine	100.0	100.0	11.2	.3	19.3	2.3	23.3	7.6	14.7	11.1	19.8	31.4	6.9	21.1	4.3	26.0	-	-
Textile bags not made in textile mills	100.0	100.0	18.5	1.0	27.3	6.3	19.9	11.7	14.7	22.4	14.4	40.6	2.3	18.0	.5	a/	-	-

Source: Bureau of the Census, Census of Manufactures, 1939

a/ Data not reported separately by the Census, but included in data shown for the preceding size group.

b/ Data not reported separately by the Census, but included in data shown for the succeeding size group.

• Less than one-twentieth of one percent.

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Fifty-one percent of the wage earners in the rayon manufactures group were engaged by plants with over 500 wage earners. Plants in this category represented less than 10 percent of the establishments in the branch. As can be seen from Table 5, the distribution of establishments and employees according to size of establishments varied greatly among the several branches constituting the rayon group.

In the silk manufactures group, slightly less than 70 percent of the plants employed 100 or fewer wage earners. Establishments of this size engaged about 24 percent of the wage earners in this branch. Sixty-eight percent of the employment in this branch was accounted for by the 28 percent of the establishments that had from 101 up to 500 wage earners.

Although dyeing and finishing plants were predominantly small, plants with over 500 wage earners accounted for nearly one-third of the employment.

Distribution of establishments and wage earners classified according to size of establishment for the other branches are also shown in Table 5.

Principal Trade Associations

Practically every branch of the Textile Industry has a national trade association. There are, in addition, numerous local, state and regional groups. The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce publication, "Trade and Professional Associations", lists 55 national and interstate organizations with their approximate memberships in 1941. 1/ These associations were distributed among the various branches as follows:

Total	55
Textile-mill products	9
Cotton manufactures	12
Silk and rayon manufactures	8
Dyeing and finishing textiles	6
Carpets, rugs and other floor coverings	1
Miscellaneous textile goods	14
Miscellaneous fabricated textile products	4
Surgical supplies	1

Principal Trade Unions

About one-third of the workers in the cotton textile industry and from 20 to 40 percent of the workers in the rayon and silk textile industries are now covered by union agreements. In January 1945 it was estimated that from 40 to 60 percent of the workers in textile dyeing and finishing plants were likewise covered by union agreements. 2/

The principal unions in the industry are the Textile Workers Union of America (CIO) and the United Textile Workers of America (AFL). In the cotton textile field, the former represents about four-fifths of the workers under agreement; the latter approximately one-fifth.

1/ See Appendix Table B for a list of these associations and their approximate membership in 1941.

2/ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Extent of Collective Bargaining and Union Status, January 1945.

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PRODUCTION TRENDS

Cotton Textiles

A widely used measure of activity in the cotton textile industry is the volume of cotton consumed. These data are compiled by the Bureau of the Census from reports received from all raw cotton-consuming establishments. A bale is considered to be "consumed" when it is opened at the mill.

Cotton consumption increased from a monthly average of 614 thousand bales in 1939 to a peak of 953 thousand bales in 1942, an increase of 55 percent (Table 6). Since then, however, cotton consumption has been declining continuously, dropping to a monthly average of 808 thousand bales during 1944 and 793 thousand during the first 7 months of 1945.

The total number of active spindles, which had increased by approximately 700,000 between 1939 and 1942, has been declining ever since (Table 7). Total number of active spindle hours and average activity per spindle in place have followed similar trends, both increasing continuously from 1939 to 1942 and decreasing from 1942 through 1945.

Capacity production, as defined by the Bureau of the Census, means aggregate cotton spindle hours equal to 80 hours of activity per 5-day, two-shift week for each spindle in place. When aggregate spindle hours are greater than this number, operation in excess of this theoretical standard of capacity is indicated; if aggregate spindle-hours fall short of this number, operation below theoretical capacity is indicated. As shown in Table 7, operations in cotton spinning increased from 89 percent of capacity in 1939 to approximately 134 percent in 1942. Thereafter, operations dropped to 129 percent of capacity in 1943, 120 percent in 1944, and to slightly more than 100 percent in July 1945.

According to the War Production Board, peak production in the manufacture of cotton broad woven goods occurred in 1942, when 11,291 million linear yards of fabric were produced. 1/ Production dropped to 10,725 million yards in 1943 and to an estimated total of 9,945 million yards in 1944.

Data on the production of cotton broad woven goods (fabrics over 12 inches in width) are compiled quarterly by the Bureau of the Census. The following table shows the quarterly production of cotton broad woven goods (except tire fabrics) containing by weight 51 percent or more cotton:

Year	March	June	September	December	Total
		(millions of linear yards)			
1943	2,839	2,720	2,512	2,525	10,596
1944	2,540	2,413	2,294	2,316	9,563
1945	2,373	a/	a/	a/	a/

a/ Not available.

1/ National War Labor Board, Report of Fact Finding Panel, In the Matter of: 23 Southern Cotton Textile Companies and the Textile Workers' Union of America, C.I.O., September 18, 1944, Table 15.

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Table 6. United States Consumption of Lint Cotton, 1939 through July 1945

	Lint cotton consumed	
	Number of bales	Index (1939 Average - 100)
1939 (monthly average)	614,155	100.0
1940 (monthly average)	671,020	109.3
1941 (monthly average)	882,190	143.6
1942 (monthly average)	952,787	155.1
1943 (monthly average)	888,747	144.7
1944 (monthly average)	808,185	131.6
1944: January	818,724	133.3
February	811,062	132.1
March	903,538	147.1
April	775,617	126.3
May	832,812	135.6
June	805,823	131.2
July	723,402	117.8
August	841,490	137.0
September	793,086	129.1
October	795,379	129.5
November	836,541	136.2
December	760,740	123.9
1945: January	849,945	138.4
February	781,559	127.3
March	857,693	139.7
April	769,678	125.3
May	830,568	135.2
June	786,063	128.0
July	673,087	109.6

Source: United States Department of Commerce, Survey of Current Business, 1942 supplement and subsequent monthly issues

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Table 7. Textile Industry: Cotton spindle activity, 1939 through July 1945

	Active spindles (thousands)	Active spindle hours		Operations a/
		Total (millions of hours)	Average hours per spindle in place	Percent of capacity
1939 (monthly average)	22,318	7,714	304	89.1
1940 (monthly average)	22,411	8,190	331	96.2
1941 (monthly average)	22,951	10,150	417	121.5
1942 (monthly average)	23,051	11,128	465	134.8
1943 (monthly average)	22,746	10,450	446	129.0
1944 (monthly average)	22,333	9,583	412	120.3
1945: January	22,261	9,956	431	119.7
February	22,224	8,925	386	122.2
March	22,232	9,914	429	121.8
April	22,159	9,021	390	116.9
May	22,168	9,634	416	114.8
June	22,188	9,240	399	118.8
July	22,030	7,923	343	102.0
August b/	22,170	8,793	370	100.5

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Survey of Current Business, 1942 Supplement and subsequent monthly issues

a/ Operations are computed on a 5-day, 2 shift, 80 hour week basis. In computing the percentages, allowances are made for that portion of total spindles not normally operated on holidays.

b/ Preliminary

The War Manpower Commission has estimated that the large pent-up demand for textiles will require maximum output for at least another year.1/ The quarterly output of cottons, the tightest in the supply of all textiles, is expected to increase about 300 million yards during the next four or five months. Whatever excess remains after satisfying the domestic market will be diverted to fill unsatisfied foreign needs.

Rayon Textiles

Rayon yarn and staple fiber consumption is used as a measure of activity in the rayon textile industry, just as cotton consumption is used to measure activity in the cotton textile industry. Data on consumption are compiled monthly by the Textile Economics Bureau and published in the Rayon Organon.

Rayon yarn consumption has risen steadily since 1939, when the monthly average amounted to 30 million pounds (Table 8). By 1944, the monthly average was 44.9 million pounds, and data available for the first seven months of 1945 indicate that the average for 1945 will be even higher.

Rayon staple fiber consumption, after a considerable decline between 1939 and 1940, has been rising ever since.

TRENDS IN EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS

Estimates of the number of production workers, and indexes of employment and pay rolls, based on reports voluntarily submitted by cooperating establishments, are published monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for nine industries or groups of industries which are either entirely or partly covered by the definition of the Textile Industry. Although the statistics for three industries include data for products which do not fall within the scope of this Industry, the over-all trend would probably be indicative of the trends for the covered portions, which in all cases represent a majority of the workers in the respective categories.

Production Workers

The number of production workers in the cotton manufactures (except small wares) group increased continuously from 1939 up through December 1942, at which time it reached its all-time peak of 510,300 workers. Since that time, however, except for an occasional slight monthly increase, employment has been dropping continuously from month to month (Table 9). According to reports of the War Manpower Commission, the basic cause for the decline in the labor force during a period of increasing demand for the industry's products was the comparatively low wage rates existing in the industry. 2/

Employment in the cotton small wares decreased slightly from 13,300 in 1939 to 13,000 in 1940 and then rose to a peak of 17,700 in 1942. Since that time it has been dropping regularly and was slightly above the 1939 level in June 1945.

1/ War Manpower Commission, The Labor Market, September 1945, p. 15.

2/ Letter from J.D. Keenan, of the War Production Board to W.H. Davis of the National War Labor Board, as reproduced in the fact finding panel report, In the Matter of: 23 Southern Cotton Textile Companies and the Textile Workers' Union of America, C.I.O., September 18, 1944, Table 15.

Table 3. Textile Industry: Rayon consumption, 1939 through July 1945

	Yarn (millions of pounds)	Staple fiber (millions of pounds)
1939 (monthly average)	30.0	8.3
1940 (monthly average)	32.4	7.8
1941 (monthly average)	37.7	11.6
1942 (monthly average)	39.1	12.7
1943 (monthly average)	41.2	13.5
1944 (monthly average)	44.9	13.3
1945: January	47.9	14.4
February	45.5	12.8
March	53.0	13.7
April	48.3	13.6
May	52.9	14.3
June	50.6	13.4
July	47.9	13.6

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Survey of Current Business, 1942 Supplement and subsequent monthly issues. Original data compiled by the Textile Economics Bureau and published in the Rayon Organon. Both the yarn and staple fiber series cover production by all processes, acetate data being partially estimated. Data on consumption represent total deliveries of rayon filament yarn and staple fiber to domestic consumers by American rayon producers plus imports for consumption through September 1941; thereafter, the data cover domestic deliveries only.

Table 9. Textile Industry: Estimated number of wage earners in specified industry groups, 1939 through June 1945
(in thousands)

Year and month	Cotton manufactures, except small wares	Cotton small wares	Silk and rayon goods	Dyeing and finishing textiles, including woolen and worsted a/	Jute goods except felts	Cordage and twine	Curtains, draperies, and bedspreads b/	House-furnishings other than curtains, draperies, and bedspreads c/	Textile bags
1939	396.0	13.3	119.8	66.9	3.6	12.1	16.9	10.6	12.0
1940	411.8	13.0	107.4	66.5	3.9	12.5	17.2	17.2	12.1
1941	478.0	16.5	109.2	72.9	4.4	15.9	17.5	14.3	13.3
1942	505.9	17.7	102.1	70.4	4.1	16.6	16.7	14.2	15.3
1943	486.5	16.5	95.8	67.9	3.9	16.9	17.1	14.8	15.1
1944	439.5	13.7	90.3	61.5	3.3	15.7	13.4	11.0	14.5
1945: January	432.7	13.5	88.8	59.9	3.2	15.1	10.9	11.5	14.0
February	428.5	13.3	88.8	59.0	3.2	15.0	10.2	11.4	14.4
March	424.2	13.5	88.0	58.8	3.2	14.9	10.3	11.2	14.7
April	415.9	13.5	86.3	57.6	3.2	14.6	10.6	10.7	14.6
May d/	411.4	13.4	85.6	57.2	3.2	14.5	10.7	11.2	14.8
June d/	413.8	13.4	86.4	57.2	3.2	14.3	10.7	11.2	14.9

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Division of Employment Statistics, Estimated Number of Wage Earners in Manufacturing Industries, Annual Averages 1939 - 1944, and Employment and Payrolls, March, April, May and June 1945

a/ The Textile Industry covers the dyeing and finishing of all textiles except woolen, worsted or other animal fiber products (other than silk). In 1939, over 90 percent of the production workers shown in this column were covered by the Textile Industry.

b/ The Textile Industry covers the manufacture of curtains and bedspreads, which in 1939, accounted for about 90 percent of the wage earner employment shown.

c/ This classification includes numerous products which do not fall within the scope of this Industry. It is estimated, however, that approximately 55 percent of the wage earners are engaged in the manufacture of prodcuts covered by the definition of the Textile Industry.

d/ Preliminary.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics compiles one set of data for silk and rayon goods plants. The number of production workers employed in these plants has been declining continuously since 1939, having dropped 28 percent by June 1945.

Employment in the dyeing and finishing of textiles dropped slightly between 1939 and 1940, rose the following year and has been decreasing periodically since. Employment in June 1945 was 57,200 as compared with an average of 66,900 in 1939.

The number of production workers in cordage and twine plants rose consistently from 1939 until 1943. The upward trend was reversed in 1944 when employment dropped to slightly below the 1941 average, and has continued to decrease gradually during the first six months of 1945.

In the light of the data available, it is estimated that the Textile Industry, as defined, is currently employing about 638,000 production workers.

Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls

As has been previously indicated, employment in cotton manufactures, except small wares, reached its peak in 1942, by which time employment had risen 27.8 percent above the 1939 average, and then began to drop continuously so that the average employment during the first six months of 1945 was but 6.3 percent above 1939 (Table 10). Pay rolls, however, continued to rise for an additional year and the index averaged 210.8 in 1943. Thereafter, the index dropped to 204.1 in 1944, and has varied from 200.2 to 210.3 during the first six months of 1945. Trends in employment and pay rolls in cotton small wares establishments followed much the same pattern.

Except for a slight rise in 1941, employment in silk and rayon goods plants has been decreasing continuously since 1939. Pay rolls, on the other hand, after a drop of 7.4 percent between 1939 and 1940, have increased regularly since that time.

Pay rolls for jute goods, curtains, draperies and bedspreads, and housefurnishings plants increased consistently from 1939 through 1943 and then dropped in 1944; for cordage and twine plants the rise continued until 1944 and for textile bag plants the rise continued on into 1945. The index of pay rolls for dyeing and finishing plants dropped in 1940, rose from 1941 to 1943 and has been falling since then.

WAGE STRUCTURE

Trends in Average Hourly Earnings

Average hourly earnings have been rising consistently since 1939 for each of the four classifications for which monthly data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics are available (Table 11). 1/ By June 1945, hourly earnings had increased 78 percent in plants specializing in cotton manufactures, except small wares, 76 percent in the cotton small wares, 73 percent in silk and rayon goods plants, and 49 percent in dyeing and finishing establishments. Earnings data for the other five classifications were only available for the last two and half years. During that period, however, hourly earnings have risen approximately 10 percent for jute goods plants; 15 percent

1/ Except where specifically noted, all BLS average hourly earnings figures reported in this section include premium payments for overtime as well as for work on late shifts.

(03632)

Table 10. Textile Industry: Indexes of wage earner employment and pay rolls for specified industry groups, 1940 through June 1945
(1939 Average = 100)

Year and month	Cotton manufactures, except small wares		Cotton small wares		Silk and rayon goods		Dyeing and finishing textiles, including woolen and worsted a/		Jute goods, except felt		Cordage and twine		Curtains, draperies and bedspreads b/		House furnishings, other than curtains, draperies and bedspreads c/		Textile bags	
	Employment	Pay rolls	Employment	Pay rolls	Employment	Pay rolls	Employment	Pay rolls	Employment	Pay rolls	Employment	Pay rolls	Employment	Pay rolls	Employment	Pay rolls	Employment	Pay rolls
1940	104.0	108.4	97.3	97.7	89.6	92.6	99.4	98.3	108.4	111.9	103.5	107.9	102.0	107.7	109.5	118.5	100.5	101.9
1941	120.7	153.9	123.9	147.8	91.2	109.3	109.0	123.3	122.3	156.3	131.5	166.8	103.6	131.7	134.9	156.0	110.8	123.9
1942	127.8	198.4	133.1	204.6	85.2	126.0	105.3	142.9	114.3	172.3	137.3	202.4	98.8	137.7	133.8	183.5	127.8	164.9
1943	122.9	210.8	123.6	209.5	79.9	134.5	101.6	156.3	107.5	190.9	139.3	233.3	101.3	164.5	139.3	239.3	126.3	188.9
1944	111.0	204.1	102.5	181.9	75.4	136.4	91.9	151.4	93.2	177.6	129.5	236.9	79.1	150.1	103.3	188.5	120.9	197.6
1945: January	109.3	210.3	101.1	193.7	74.1	138.4	89.6	152.2	90.4	179.3	125.1	235.3	64.5	129.2	108.7	204.0	117.1	206.2
February	108.2	207.3	100.1	192.1	74.1	140.0	88.3	151.3	90.0	178.5	123.8	235.2	60.3	120.2	107.7	209.3	120.1	208.3
March	107.1	206.5	101.4	198.0	73.5	139.3	87.9	151.3	90.1	178.9	123.3	236.1	60.6	125.2	105.1	198.9	122.9	214.1
April	105.0	201.8	101.6	193.9	72.0	134.6	86.1	147.5	88.8	174.9	120.7	231.6	62.7	129.4	100.3	195.4	122.2	212.9
May d/	103.9	200.2	100.7	186.9	71.4	133.7	85.5	141.1	88.9	175.4	119.6	227.8	63.5	133.2	105.5	194.1	123.5	210.7
June d/	104.5	210.3	100.6	199.9	72.1	142.1	85.6	147.3	89.4	176.0	118.0	230.4	63.3	135.8	105.8	196.4	124.3	212.9

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Division of Employment Statistics, Indexes of Wage Earner Employment in Manufacturing Industries, Annual Averages 1940-1944, Indexes of Wage Earner Pay Roll in Manufacturing Industries, Annual Averages, 1940-1944, and Employment and Pay Rolls, March, April, May and June 1945

a/ See footnote a/ Table 9.

b/ See footnote b/ Table 9.

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Year and month	Cotton manufactures, except small wares		Cotton small wares		Silk and rayon goods		Dyeing and finishing textiles, including woolen and worsted a/		Jute goods, except felt		Cordage and twine		Curtains, draperies and bedspreads b/		House furnishings, other than curtains, draperies and bedspreads c/		Textile bags	
	Employment	Pay rolls	Employment	Pay rolls	Employment	Pay rolls	Employment	Pay rolls	Employment	Pay rolls	Employment	Pay rolls	Employment	Pay rolls	Employment	Pay rolls	Employment	Pay rolls
1940	104.0	108.4	97.3	97.7	89.6	92.6	99.4	98.3	108.4	111.9	103.5	107.9	102.0	107.7	109.5	118.5	100.5	101.9
1941	120.7	153.9	123.9	147.8	91.2	109.3	109.0	123.3	122.3	156.3	131.5	166.8	103.6	131.7	134.9	156.0	110.8	123.9
1942	127.8	198.4	133.1	204.6	85.2	126.0	105.3	142.9	114.3	172.3	137.3	202.4	98.8	137.7	133.8	183.5	127.8	164.9
1943	122.9	210.8	123.6	209.5	79.9	134.5	101.6	156.3	107.5	190.9	139.3	233.3	101.3	164.5	139.3	239.3	126.3	188.9
1944	111.0	204.1	102.5	181.9	75.4	136.4	91.9	151.4	93.2	177.6	129.5	236.9	79.1	150.1	103.3	188.5	120.9	197.6
1945: January	109.3	210.3	101.1	193.7	74.1	138.4	89.6	152.2	90.4	179.3	125.1	235.3	64.5	129.2	108.7	204.0	117.1	206.2
February	108.2	207.3	100.1	192.1	74.1	140.0	88.3	151.3	90.0	178.5	123.8	235.2	60.3	120.2	107.7	209.3	120.1	208.3
March	107.1	206.5	101.4	198.0	73.5	139.3	87.9	151.3	90.1	178.9	123.3	236.1	60.6	125.2	105.1	198.9	122.9	214.1
April	105.0	201.8	101.6	193.9	72.0	134.6	86.1	147.5	88.8	174.9	120.7	231.6	62.7	129.4	100.3	195.4	122.2	212.9
May d/	103.9	200.2	100.7	186.9	71.4	133.7	85.5	141.1	88.9	175.4	119.6	227.8	63.5	133.2	105.5	194.1	123.5	210.7
June d/	104.5	210.3	100.6	199.9	72.1	142.1	85.6	147.3	89.4	176.0	118.0	230.4	63.3	135.8	105.3	196.4	124.3	212.9

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Division of Employment Statistics, Indexes of Wage Earner Employment in Manufacturing Industries, Annual Averages 1940-1944, Indexes of Wage Earner Pay Roll in Manufacturing Industries, Annual Averages, 1940-1944, and Employment and Pay Rolls, March, April, May and June 1945

a/ See footnote a/ Table 9.

b/ See footnote b/ Table 9.

c/ See footnote c/ Table 9.

d/ Preliminary.

(03632)

Table 11. Textile Industry: Average hourly earnings of wage earners in specified industry groups, 1939 through June 1945
(cents per hour)

Year and month	Cotton manufactures, except small wares	Cotton small wares	Silk and rayon goods	Dyeing and finishing textiles, including woolen and worsted a/	Jute goods except felts	Cordage and twine	Curtains, draperies, and bedspreads b/	House-furnishings other than curtains, draperies, and bedspreads c/	Textile bags
1939	38.9	47.4	42.9	53.5	d/	d/	d/	d/	d/
1940	41.2	49.2	45.5	54.5	d/	d/	d/	d/	d/
1941	46.4	53.9	50.0	58.2	d/	d/	d/	d/	d/
1942	54.0	65.7	58.6	66.8	d/	d/	d/	d/	d/
1943	59.0	72.7	64.5	72.4	71.7	67.0	56.8	71.7	62.5
1944	62.9	76.8	69.0	76.1	76.0	71.9	67.2	76.9	68.7
1945: January	65.2	80.5	70.9	77.9	77.9	73.9	73.3	79.2	72.7
February	65.2	80.8	71.1	78.3	78.7	74.2	72.7	80.4	72.0
March	65.4	81.4	71.3	78.4	78.8	75.0	73.6	80.4	72.1
April	65.5	81.5	71.6	78.4	78.4	75.3	73.5	80.4	72.0
May e/	67.3	81.5	73.2	78.6	79.2	75.7	75.0	80.5	72.9
June e/	69.2	83.6	74.4	79.5	79.1	76.8	76.7	78.1	72.9

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Division of Employment Statistics, Hourly Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries, Annual Averages 1939-1944, and Hours and Earnings, March, April, May and June 1945

a/ See footnote a/, Table 9.
b/ See footnote b/, Table 9.
c/ See footnote c/, Table 9.
d/ Not available.
e/ Preliminary.

Note: The average hourly earnings shown include premium payments for overtime, shift differentials, etc.

in carriage and twine plants; 14 percent in curtains, draperies and bedspreads plants; 9 percent in housefurnishings establishments; and 17 percent in textile bag factories.

Recent trends of hourly and weekly earnings in northern and southern cotton goods manufacturing establishments 1/ are presented in Tables 12 and 13. Average hourly earnings in the North have risen steadily from 45.0 cents in 1939 to 79.3 cents in July 1945, an increase of 76 percent. The corresponding increase for the South was 86 percent, hourly earnings having risen from an average of 36.9 cents in 1939 to 68.6 percent in July 1945. By eliminating the effect of premium pay for overtime, the increase in hourly earnings (straight-time) since 1939 are reduced to 68.5 percent for the North and 80.1 percent for the South.

Weekly Hours and Earnings

Weekly hours declined slightly between 1939 and 1940 in cotton manufactures, cotton small wares, silk and rayon goods, and dyeing and finishing establishments (Table 14). Since then, however, the trend has been upward for three of the four industry groups, cotton small wares having dropped slightly in 1944 after remaining at the same level for the previous two years. By June 1945, weekly earnings, reflecting the increased hours as well as increased hourly rates, had risen 103 percent for cotton manufactures 2/ and cotton small wares, 99 percent for silk and rayon goods and 72 percent for dyeing and finishing plants above their respective 1939 averages. Weekly earnings for the other branches increased from 8 to 31 percent during the 2½ year period for which data were available.

It should be noted that the significant increases in hourly and weekly earnings between May and June 1945 reflect largely the effect of the higher wage rates which were approved by the War Labor Board and adopted voluntarily by a large proportion of the Textile Industry.

Federal Action Affecting Minimum Wages in the Textile Industry

Table 15 presents a summary of the wage orders issued under the Fair Labor Standards Act, the wage determinations made under the Public Contracts Act, and the general orders and directives of the National War Labor Board affecting minimum wages in the Textile Industry.

National War Labor Board

The National War Labor Board's directive of August 20, 1942 granting a 7½ cent increase in the cotton textile industry made it possible for any cotton textile mill to raise its minimum to 47½ cents, since a 40-cent minimum had been established under the Fair Labor Standards Act in April 1942. This interpretation was not publicized, however, and the Fourth Regional Board late in 1943 established a bracket minimum of 42½ cents per hour for laborers in cotton textile mills. The labor members of the

1/ As defined by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, "cotton goods manufacture" comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing cotton yarn and thread and woven goods over 12 inches in width. As has been indicated previously, this group represented 38 percent of the establishments and 63 percent of the wage earners in the Textile Industry in 1939 (See Table 1, page 6).

2/ See also Tables 12 and 13 for a comparison of weekly earnings in the North and South, 1939 through July 1945.

INTENTIONAL SECOND EXPOSURE

Table 11. Textile Industry: Average hourly earnings of wage earners in specified industry groups, 1939 through June 1945
(cents per hour)

Year and month	Cotton manufactures, except small wares	Cotton small wares	Silk and rayon goods	Dyeing and finishing textiles, including woolen and worsted a/	Jute goods except felts	Cordage and twine	Curtains, draperies, and bedspreads b/	House-furnishings other than curtains, draperies, and bedspreads c/	Textile bags
1939	38.9	47.4	42.9	53.5	d/	d/	d/	d/	d/
1940	41.2	49.2	45.5	54.5	d/	d/	d/	d/	d/
1941	46.4	53.9	50.0	58.2	d/	d/	d/	d/	d/
1942	54.0	65.7	58.6	66.8	d/	d/	d/	d/	d/
1943	59.0	72.7	64.5	72.4	71.7	67.0	56.8	71.7	62.5
1944	62.9	76.8	69.0	76.1	76.0	71.9	67.2	76.9	68.7
1945: January	65.2	80.5	70.9	77.9	77.9	73.9	73.3	79.2	72.7
February	65.2	80.8	71.1	78.3	78.7	74.2	72.7	80.4	72.0
March	65.4	81.4	71.3	78.4	78.8	75.0	73.6	80.4	72.1
April	65.5	81.5	71.6	78.4	78.4	75.3	73.5	80.4	72.0
May e/	67.3	81.5	73.2	78.6	79.2	75.7	75.0	80.5	72.9
June e/	69.2	83.6	74.4	79.5	79.1	76.8	76.7	78.1	72.9

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Division of Employment Statistics, Hourly Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries, Annual Averages 1939-1944, and Hours and Earnings, March, April, May and June 1945

a/ See footnote a/, Table 9.
b/ See footnote b/, Table 9.
c/ See footnote c/, Table 9.
d/ Not available.
e/ Preliminary.

Note: The average hourly earnings shown include premium payments for overtime, shift differentials, etc.

in cordage and twine plants; 14 percent in curtains, draperies and bedspreads plants; 9 percent in housefurnishings establishments; and 17 percent in textile bag factories.

Recent trends of hourly and weekly earnings in northern and southern cotton goods manufacturing establishments 1/ are presented in Tables 12 and 13. Average hourly earnings in the North have risen steadily from 45.0 cents in 1939 to 79.3 cents in July 1945, an increase of 76 percent. The corresponding increase for the South was 86 percent, hourly earnings having risen from an average of 36.9 cents in 1939 to 68.6 percent in July 1945. By eliminating the effect of premium pay for overtime, the increases in hourly earnings (straight-time) since 1939 are reduced to 58.5 percent for the North and 80.1 percent for the South.

Weekly Hours and Earnings

Weekly hours declined slightly between 1939 and 1940 in cotton manufactures, cotton small wares, silk and rayon goods, and dyeing and finishing establishments (Table 14). Since then, however, the trend has been upward for three of the four industry groups, cotton small wares having dropped slightly in 1944 after remaining at the same level for the previous two years. By June 1945, weekly earnings, reflecting the increased hours as well as increased hourly rates, had risen 103 percent for cotton manufactures 2/ and cotton small wares, 99 percent for silk and rayon goods and 72 percent for dyeing and finishing plants above their respective 1939 averages. Weekly earnings for the other branches increased from 0 to 31 percent during the 2½ year period for which data were available.

It should be noted that the significant increases in hourly and weekly earnings between May and June 1945 reflect largely the effect of the higher wage rates which were approved by the War Labor Board and adopted voluntarily by a large proportion of the Textile Industry.

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1/ As defined by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, "cotton goods manufacture" comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing cotton yarn and thread and woven goods over 12 inches in width. As has been indicated previously, this group represented 38 percent of the establishments and 63 percent of the wage earners in the Textile Industry in 1939 (See Table 1, page 6).

2/ See also Tables 12 and 13 for a comparison of weekly earnings in the North and South, 1939 through July 1945.

Table 12. Textile Industry: Hours and earnings in cotton goods manufacture a/ in the North and South, 1939 through July 1945

Year and Month	Average hourly earnings b/ (in cents)		Straight time average hourly earnings c/ (in cents)		Average weekly hours		Average weekly earnings b/	
	North	South	North	South	North	South	North	South
1939	45.0	36.9	44.4	36.6	37.6	36.4	$16.91	$13.43
1940	47.4	39.5	46.9	39.2	36.5	35.8	17.28	14.12
1941	53.1	44.3	51.8	43.3	39.4	39.0	20.93	17.30
1942	62.2	51.8	59.7	50.2	41.7	40.6	25.97	21.04
1943	70.0	56.4	66.3	54.4	43.0	41.1	30.12	23.19
1944	72.7	60.9	68.6	58.3	43.6	41.7	31.70	25.41
1944: January	71.2	57.3	67.4	55.3	43.2	41.0	30.76	23.49
February	71.8	57.2	67.9	55.0	43.4	41.4	31.16	23.68
March	71.9	57.8	67.9	55.5	43.6	41.4	31.35	23.93
April	72.0	60.1	68.2	58.1	43.1	40.9	31.03	24.58
May	72.5	61.4	68.5	59.1	43.3	41.2	31.39	25.30
June	72.9	61.6	68.8	59.1	43.6	41.7	31.78	25.69
July	73.2	62.0	69.0	59.2	43.7	42.2	31.99	26.16
August	72.9	61.9	68.8	59.2	43.6	41.9	31.78	25.94
September	73.3	62.8	69.8	60.0	42.6	42.1	31.23	26.44
October	73.7	62.7	69.2	60.0	44.3	41.9	32.65	26.27
November	73.4	62.7	69.0	59.8	44.2	42.3	32.44	26.52
December	73.5	62.9	68.7	59.8	44.7	42.8	32.85	26.92
1945: January	73.9	63.3	69.3	60.5	44.4	42.2	32.81	26.71
February	74.0	63.3	69.7	60.5	43.8	42.1	32.41	26.65
March	74.3	63.4	69.7	60.6	44.4	42.1	32.99	26.69
April	74.7	63.5	70.3	60.8	44.0	41.9	32.87	26.61
May	77.3	65.1	73.6	62.8	42.5	41.0	32.85	26.69
June	78.6	67.1	74.2	64.4	43.6	41.6	34.27	27.91
July	79.3	68.6	74.9	66.0	43.6	41.3	34.57	28.33

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Earnings in Cotton-Goods Manufacture During the War Years, Bulletin No. 798 for data through May 1944, and unpublished data for succeeding months

a/ Comprising establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing cotton yarn and thread and woven goods over 12 inches in width.

b/ Including premium pay for overtime and work on late shifts.

c/ Excluding premium pay for overtime but including premium pay for work on late shifts.

(03632)

Table 13. Textile Industry: Indexes of earnings in cotton goods manufacture a/ in the North and South, 1939 through July 1945

(1939 = 100)

Year or month	Average hourly earnings b/		Straight-time average hourly earnings c/		Average weekly earnings b/	
	North	South	North	South	North	South
1939	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1940	105.3	107.0	105.6	107.1	102.2	105.1
1941	118.0	120.1	116.7	118.3	123.8	128.8
1942	138.2	140.4	134.5	137.2	153.6	156.7
1943	155.6	152.8	149.3	148.6	178.1	172.7
1944	161.6	165.0	154.5	159.3	187.5	189.2
1945: July	176.2	185.9	168.7	180.3	204.4	210.9

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Earnings in Cotton Goods Manufacture During the War Years, Bulletin No. 798 for data through May 1944, and unpublished data for succeeding months

a/ Comprising establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing cotton yarn and thread and woven goods over 12 inches in width.

b/ Including premium pay for overtime and work on late shifts.

c/ Excluding premium pay for overtime, but including premium for work on late shifts.

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Table 12. Textile Industry: Hours and earnings in cotton goods manufacture a/ in the North and South, 1939 through July 1945

Year and Month	Average hourly earnings b/ (in cents)		Straight time average hourly earnings c/ (in cents)		Average weekly hours		Average weekly earnings b/	
	North	South	North	South	North	South	North	South
1939	45.0	36.9	44.4	36.6	37.6	36.4	$16.91	$13.43
1940	47.4	39.5	46.9	39.2	36.5	35.8	17.28	14.12
1941	53.1	44.3	51.8	43.3	39.4	39.0	20.93	17.30
1942	62.2	51.8	59.7	50.2	41.7	40.6	25.97	21.04
1943	70.0	56.4	66.3	54.4	43.0	41.1	30.12	23.19
1944	72.7	60.9	68.6	58.3	43.6	41.7	31.70	25.41
1944: January	71.2	57.3	67.4	55.3	43.2	41.0	30.76	23.49
February	71.8	57.2	67.9	55.0	43.4	41.4	31.16	23.68
March	71.9	57.8	67.9	55.5	43.6	41.4	31.35	23.93
April	72.0	60.1	68.2	58.1	43.1	40.9	31.03	24.58
May	72.5	61.4	68.5	59.1	43.3	41.2	31.39	25.30
June	72.9	61.6	68.8	59.1	43.6	41.7	31.78	25.69
July	73.2	62.0	69.0	59.2	43.7	42.2	31.99	26.16
August	72.9	61.9	68.8	59.2	43.6	41.9	31.78	25.94
September	73.3	62.8	69.8	60.0	42.6	42.1	31.23	26.44
October	73.7	62.7	69.2	60.0	44.3	41.9	32.65	26.27
November	73.4	62.7	69.0	59.8	44.2	42.3	32.44	26.52
December	73.5	62.9	68.7	59.8	44.7	42.8	32.85	26.92
1945: January	73.9	63.3	69.3	60.5	44.4	42.2	32.81	26.71
February	74.0	63.3	69.7	60.5	45.8	42.1	32.41	26.65
March	74.3	63.4	69.7	60.6	44.4	42.1	32.99	26.69
April	74.7	63.5	70.3	60.8	44.0	41.9	32.87	26.61
May	77.3	65.1	73.6	62.8	42.5	41.0	32.85	26.69
June	78.6	67.1	74.2	64.4	43.6	41.6	34.27	27.91
July	79.3	68.6	74.9	66.0	43.6	41.3	34.57	28.33

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Earnings in Cotton-Goods Manufacture During the War Years, Bulletin No. 798 for data through May 1944, and unpublished data for succeeding months

a/ Comprising establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing cotton yarn and thread and woven goods over 12 inches in width.

b/ Including premium pay for overtime and work on late shifts.

c/ Excluding premium pay for overtime but including premium pay for work on late shifts.

(03632)

Table 13. Textile Industry: Indexes of earnings in cotton goods manufacture a/ in the North and South, 1939 through July 1945

(1939 = 100)

Year or month	Average hourly earnings b/		Straight-time average hourly earnings c/		Average weekly earnings b/	
	North	South	North	South	North	South
1939	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1940	105.3	107.0	105.6	107.1	102.2	105.1
1941	118.0	120.1	116.7	118.3	123.8	128.8
1942	138.2	140.4	134.5	137.2	153.6	156.7
1943	155.6	152.8	149.3	148.6	178.1	172.7
1944	161.6	165.0	154.5	159.3	187.5	189.2
1945: July	176.2	185.9	168.7	180.3	204.4	210.9

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Earnings in Cotton Goods Manufacture During the War Years, Bulletin No. 798 for data through May 1944, and unpublished data for succeeding months

a/ Comprising establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing cotton yarn and thread and woven goods over 12 inches in width.

b/ Including premium pay for overtime and work on late shifts.

c/ Excluding premium pay for overtime, but including premium for work on late shifts.

(03632)

Table 14. Textile Industry: Weekly hours and weekly earnings in specified industry groups, 1939 through June 1945

Year and month	Cotton manufactures except small wares		Cotton small wares		Silk and rayon goods		Dyeing and finishing textiles, including woolen and worsted a/		Jute goods, except felt		Cordage and twine		Curtains, draperies and bedspreads b/		House furnishings, other than curtains, draperies and bedspreads c/		Textile bags	
	Weekly hours	Weekly earnings	Weekly hours	Weekly earnings	Weekly hours	Weekly earnings	Weekly hours	Weekly earnings	Weekly hours	Weekly earnings	Weekly hours	Weekly earnings	Weekly hours	Weekly earnings	Weekly hours	Weekly earnings	Weekly hours	Weekly earnings
1939	36.7	$ 14.26	39.0	$ 18.22	36.5	$ 15.78	38.6	$ 20.82	d/	d/	d/	d/	d/	d/	d/	d/	d/	d/
1940	36.0	14.85	37.8	18.41	35.7	16.33	37.6	20.62	d/	d/	d/	d/	d/	d/	d/	d/	d/	d/
1941	39.1	18.13	40.9	21.97	37.8	19.00	40.0	23.43	d/	d/	d/	d/	d/	d/	d/	d/	d/	d/
1942	40.8	22.03	43.5	28.44	40.4	23.66	42.2	28.21	d/	d/	d/	d/	d/	d/	d/	d/	d/	d/
1943	41.5	24.43	43.5	31.56	41.7	26.93	44.3	32.09	44.0	$ 31.58	44.3	$ 29.75	38.5	$ 21.95	42.5	$ 30.15	42.0	$ 26.10
1944	42.0	26.45	43.2	33.13	42.0	28.98	44.9	34.21	44.6	33.93	45.1	32.50	37.8	25.53	41.6	31.90	41.7	28.52
1945: January	42.6	27.78	44.4	35.68	41.9	29.76	45.3	35.32	45.5	35.46	45.2	33.46	36.7	26.94	41.1	32.91	42.4	30.77
February	42.4	27.63	44.2	35.66	42.4	30.17	45.6	35.73	45.1	35.47	45.5	33.79	36.7	26.64	41.8	33.59	42.2	30.37
March	42.5	27.79	44.6	36.21	42.5	30.33	45.7	35.81	45.0	35.49	45.3	34.06	37.3	27.58	40.7	32.70	42.3	30.51
April	42.3	27.70	43.6	35.43	41.6	29.83	45.4	35.59	44.9	35.22	45.2	34.13	37.2	27.58	41.9	33.68	42.4	30.54
May e/	41.3	27.76	42.4	34.52	40.7	29.84	43.7	34.33	44.5	35.26	44.7	33.87	37.1	28.10	39.3	32.03	41.1	29.96
June e/	42.0	29.01	44.2	36.95	42.0	31.32	45.0	35.80	44.5	35.21	45.1	34.75	37.0	28.69	40.7	32.41	41.3	29.88

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Division of Employment Statistics, Weekly Hours in Manufacturing and Non-Manufacturing Industries, Annual Averages 1939-1944, Weekly Earnings in Manufacturing and Non-Manufacturing Industries, Annual Averages 1939-1944, and Hours and Earnings, March, April, May and June, 1945

a/ See footnote a/, Table 9.
b/ See footnote b/, Table 9.
c/ See footnote c/, Table 9.
d/ Not available.
e/ Preliminary.

(23632)

Table 15. Summary of Federal minimum wage action affecting the Textile Industry, October 24, 1938 through September 4, 1945

Minimum hourly wage rate	Type of action	Effective date
	A. Fair Labor Standards Act	
25 cents	Statutory minimum	October 24, 1938
32½ cents	Textile Industry wage order	October 24, 1939
35 cents	Carpet and Rug Industry wage order - "Other than Wool Division" 1/	March 17, 1941
37½ cents	Textile Industry wage order	June 30, 1941
40 cents	Textile Industry wage order	April 20, 1942
	B. Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act	
37½ cents	Bobbinett Industry minimum wage determination 2/	February 13, 1939
37½ cents	Textile Industry minimum wage determination	December 17, 1941
40 cents	Textile Industry minimum wage determination	June 24, 1942
	C. War Labor Board	
47½ cents	National War Labor Board directive in the dispute involving 36 New England Textile Companies, Lockwood Company, and 11 Southern Cotton Textile Mills	August 20, 1942
40 cents	General Order No. 30 - increases in wage or salary rates up to 40 cents an hour may be made without approval of the National War Labor Board, provided that such increases would not furnish a basis for price increases	March 12, 1943
40 cents	General Order No. 30 amended to provide wage or salary rates up to 40 cents an hour without prior approval, even though they may require a change in price	August 23, 1943
50 cents	Regional War Labor Boards permitted to award increases up to 50 cents an hour in voluntary cases	October 29, 1943
50 cents	General Order No. 30 - amended to provide that increases in wage or salary rates up to 50 cents an hour may be made without prior approval. Wage adjustments between 40 and 50 cents require approval only if they would furnish the basis for price increases	November 11, 1943

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Table 14. Textile Industry: Weekly hours and weekly earnings in specified industry groups, 1939 through June 1945

Year and month	Cotton manufactures except small wares		Cotton small wares		Silk and rayon goods		Dyeing and finishing textiles, including woolen and worsted a/		Jute goods, except felt		Cordage and twine		Curtains, draperies and bedspreads b/		House furnishings, other than curtains, draperies and bedspreads c/		Textile bags	
	Weekly hours	Weekly earnings	Weekly hours	Weekly earnings	Weekly hours	Weekly earnings	Weekly hours	Weekly earnings	Weekly hours	Weekly earnings	Weekly hours	Weekly earnings	Weekly hours	Weekly earnings	Weekly hours	Weekly earnings	Weekly hours	Weekly earnings
1939	36.7	$ 14.26	39.0	$ 18.22	36.5	$ 15.78	38.6	$ 20.82	d/	d/	d/	d/	d/	d/	d/	d/	d/	d/
1940	36.0	14.85	37.8	18.41	35.7	16.33	37.6	20.62	d/	d/	d/	d/	d/	d/	d/	d/	d/	d/
1941	39.1	18.13	40.9	21.97	37.8	19.00	40.0	23.43	d/	d/	d/	d/	d/	d/	d/	d/	d/	d/
1942	40.8	22.03	43.5	28.44	40.4	23.66	42.2	28.21	d/	d/	d/	d/	d/	d/	d/	d/	d/	d/
1943	41.5	24.43	43.5	31.56	41.7	26.93	44.3	32.09	44.0	$ 31.58	44.3	$ 29.75	38.5	$ 21.95	42.5	$ 30.15	42.0	$ 26.10
1944	42.0	26.45	43.2	33.13	42.0	28.98	44.9	34.21	44.6	33.93	45.1	32.50	37.8	25.53	41.6	31.90	41.7	28.52
1945: January	42.6	27.78	44.4	35.68	41.9	29.76	45.3	35.32	45.5	35.46	45.2	33.46	36.7	26.94	41.1	32.91	42.4	30.77
February	42.4	27.63	44.2	35.66	42.4	30.17	45.6	35.73	45.1	35.47	45.5	33.79	36.7	26.64	41.8	33.59	42.2	30.37
March	42.5	27.79	44.6	36.21	42.5	30.33	45.7	35.81	45.0	35.49	45.3	34.06	37.3	27.58	40.7	32.70	42.3	30.51
April	42.3	27.70	43.6	35.43	41.6	29.83	45.4	35.59	44.9	35.22	45.2	34.13	37.2	27.58	41.9	33.68	42.4	30.54
May e/	41.3	27.76	42.4	34.52	40.7	29.84	43.7	34.33	44.5	35.26	44.7	33.87	37.1	28.10	39.3	32.03	41.1	29.96
June e/	42.0	29.01	44.2	36.95	42.0	31.32	45.0	35.80	44.5	35.21	45.1	34.75	37.0	28.69	40.7	32.41	41.3	29.38

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Division of Employment Statistics, Weekly Hours in Manufacturing and Non-Manufacturing Industries, Annual Averages 1939-1944, Weekly Earnings in Manufacturing and Non-Manufacturing Industries, Annual Averages 1939-1944, and Hours and Earnings, March, April, May and June, 1945

a/ See footnote a/, Table 9.
b/ See footnote b/, Table 9.
c/ See footnote c/, Table 9.
d/ Not available.
e/ Preliminary.

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Table 15. Summary of Federal minimum wage action affecting the Textile Industry, October 24, 1938 through September 4, 1945

Minimum hourly wage rate	Type of action	Effective date
	A. Fair Labor Standards Act	
25 cents	Statutory minimum	October 24, 1938
32½ cents	Textile Industry wage order	October 24, 1939
35 cents	Carpet and Rug Industry wage order - "Other than Wool Division" 1/	March 17, 1941
37½ cents	Textile Industry wage order	June 30, 1941
40 cents	Textile Industry wage order	April 20, 1942
	B. Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act	
37½ cents	Bobbinett Industry minimum wage determination 2/	February 13, 1939
37½ cents	Textile Industry minimum wage determination	December 17, 1941
40 cents	Textile Industry minimum wage determination	June 24, 1942
	C. War Labor Board	
47½ cents	National War Labor Board directive in the dispute involving 36 New England Textile Companies, Lockwood Company, and 11 Southern Cotton Textile Mills	August 20, 1942
40 cents	General Order No. 30 - increases in wage or salary rates up to 40 cents an hour may be made without approval of the National War Labor Board, provided that such increases would not furnish a basis for price increases	March 12, 1943
40 cents	General Order No. 30 amended to provide wage or salary rates up to 40 cents an hour without prior approval, even though they may require a change in price	August 23, 1943
50 cents	Regional War Labor Boards permitted to award increases up to 50 cents an hour in voluntary cases	October 29, 1943
50 cents	General Order No. 30 - amended to provide that increases in wage or salary rates up to 50 cents an hour may be made without prior approval. Wage adjustments between 40 and 50 cents require approval only if they would furnish the basis for price increases	November 11, 1943

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Table 15. Summary of Federal minimum wage action affecting the Textile Industry, October 24, 1938 through September 4, 1945 (Continued)

Minimum hourly wage rate	Type of action	Effective date
55 cents	National War Labor Board directive in the dispute involving 23 southern cotton textile companies, 25 New England cotton and rayon companies and 6 New York and Pennsylvania rayon companies	February 20, 1945
55 cents	National War Labor Board adopted a resolution permitting Regional War Labor Boards to establish regional substandard wage rates up to 55 cents per hour in voluntary cases, but not in dispute cases where the substandard rate exceeds the bracket rate	February 26, 1945
55 cents	General Order No. 30 amended to allow increases in wage or salary rates up to 55 cents per hour without approval of National War Labor Board. Increases above 50, however, require approval if they would furnish the basis for price increases	May 23, 1945
- - - -	General Order No. 40 - employers may make wage or salary increases without prior approval, provided that such increases would not be used in whole or in part as a basis for seeking an increase in price ceilings	August 18, 1945
55 cents	General Order No. 30 amended to allow increases up to 55 cents an hour without Board approval even where price increases may be required	September 4, 1945

1/ The "Other than Wool Division" of the Carpet and Rug Industry was subsequently included in the Textile Industry, as defined in the wage order effective April 20, 1942.

2/ The Bobbinett Industry was subsequently included in the definition of the Textile Industry minimum wage determination effective June 24, 1942.

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Regional Board appealed the 42½ cent rate and on February 3, 1944, Vice-Chairman Taylor by letter instructed the Regional Board that the 1942 directive had established a minimum rate of 47½ cents per hour, and that bracket minima could not be set below this level. 1/ The Board's directive was followed by wage increases of 7½ cents in almost all of the Northern cotton mills. Wage increases were also granted in many Southern mills but the proportion granting increases was smaller than in the North, and some of the increases were less than 7½ cents. 2/

The Fourth Regional Board 3/ established a minimum stabilized rate of 50 cents per hour for the cotton textile industry in February 1944 and applications to increase minimum rates up to and including 50 cents were approved. In June 1944, the first Regional War Labor Board set brackets for cotton textiles covering the entire New England area. These brackets were established on the basis of piece and hourly rated earnings for cotton, spun rayon, and filament rayon. The lowest rate was 52.03 cents an hour which was the generally prevailing contract minimum in the organized mills. 4/

On February 20, 1945, the National War Labor Board issued directive orders in dispute cases involving 25 New England cotton and rayon companies, 6 New York and Pennsylvania rayon companies, and 23 Southern cotton textile companies. These decisions, provided among other things, for (1) a minimum rate of 55 cents per hour for the employees of these companies; (2) a 5-cent across-the-board increase to employees at or above the minimum; and (3) guide posts in the form of "peg rates" fixed by the Board for the use of the parties in negotiating a "properly aligned wage rate structure."

There were 50,284 employees directly affected by the Board's decision of February 20, 1945. Since then, however, a substantial part of the textile industry has voluntarily, or as a result of Regional War Labor Board orders, put into effect the 5-cent across-the-board increase and the 55-cent hourly minimum wage.

General Order No. 30 was amended, in May 1945, to permit wage and salary increases up to 55 cents to be made without approval of the National War Labor Board, provided, however, that increases above 50 cents an hour would not be used to furnish a basis for price relief.

1/ National War Labor Board, Report of the Fact Finding Panel in the Matter of: 23 Southern Cotton Textile Companies and the Textile Workers' Union of America, CIO, p. 6.

2/ National War Labor Board, Report of the Fact Finding Panel in the Matter of: 25 New England Cotton and Rayon Companies and the Textile Workers' Union of America, CIO and 6 New York and Pennsylvania Rayon Companies and the Textile Workers' Union of America, CIO, p. 7.

3/ The Fourth Regional War Labor Board covers the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi and Florida.

4/ National War Labor Board, Report of the Fact Finding Panel in the Matter of: 25 New England Cotton and Rayon Companies and the Textile Workers' Union of America, C.I.O. and 6 New York and Pennsylvania Rayon Companies and the Textile Workers' Union of America, C.I.O., p. 7.

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Executive Order No. 9588, issued August 18, 1945, authorized the National War Labor Board and any such other agencies as may be designated by the Director of Economic Stabilization with the approval of the Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion, to provide that employers may through collective bargaining with duly recognized representatives of the employees involved or, if there is no such representative by voluntary action, make wage or salary increases without the necessity of obtaining approval therefor, upon the condition that such increases will not be used, in whole or in part, as the basis for seeking an increase in price ceilings. Accordingly, General Order No. 40, issued by the War Labor Board on August 20, 1945, granted employers permission to make wage and salary increases without prior approval, subject however, to the same limitations as were set forth in the executive order.

Subsequent to the issuance of Executive Order No. 9588, General Order No. 30 was again revised on September 4, 1945. This time permission was granted for increases in wages and salaries up to 55 cents an hour without the approval of the National War Labor Board, "although the increase will be used in whole or in part as the basis for seeking an increase in price ceilings or for resisting otherwise justifiable reductions in price ceilings or, in the case of products or services being furnished under contract with a federal procurement agency, will increase the cost to the United States."

Office of Price Administration

Revised Supplementary Order 114 issued by the Office of Price Administration on August 7, 1945 has tended to act as an added incentive for manufacturers of cotton textiles to adopt the "1945 textile wage increase." According to that order, producers of yarn and fabric, converters of woven fabrics, processors of yarns, wholesalers, and jobbers are permitted to sell on an adjustable basis a specified list of cotton textiles. In connection with contracts made on or after August 7, 1945 for sale of any of the specified cotton textiles (including processed or finished goods there listed), a producer may sell and deliver at his maximum price and at the same time may reserve the right to charge the difference, not to exceed the applicable percentage limit indicated in the order between that maximum price in effect on June 1, 1945 and any higher maximum price which may hereafter be established prior to revocation of the permission. Depending on the product, the applicable percentage limits ranged from 2 to 5 percent for any producer, and 5 to 8 percent for only those producers who certify that they are paying the 1945 textile wage increase or have applied to the National War Labor Board for permission to pay that increase, or are a party to a dispute case before the War Labor Board involving the issue of whether they will pay that increase. In other words, the percentage limits were, in every case, three percent higher for those producers that were paying the "1945 textile wage increase."

"The 1945 textile wage increase" means a flat increase of 5 cents per hour to all workers in occupations whose wage rates prior to March 1, 1945 exceeded 50 cents per hour, and, in addition, any one of the following:

(a) a minimum of 55 cents per hour for all workers except learners and handicapped,

(b) a premium of 5 cents per hour for all hours worked on the third shift, or

(c) a minimum of one week's paid vacation per year. (03632)

Current Minimum Wage Rates

Information submitted by the Program Appraisal and Research Division of the National War Labor Board and covering four of the War Labor Board regions indicates clearly that the preponderant majority of employees in the Textile Industry as a whole are now employed in plants having a minimum wage rate of 55 cents an hour or higher. The information submitted by these four regions, which in 1939 represented over 90 percent of the industry's total wage earner employment, may be summarized as follows:

Region I - New England States

The War Labor Board has recently estimated that over 90 percent of the textile workers in this region have received a 5-cent general wage increase since February 1945. An overwhelming majority of the employees are, therefore, believed to be in plants having a minimum rate of 55 cents or higher. Details by industry branch are given hereafter:

1. Cotton, rayon, and narrow fabrics 1/

   Total number of plants - not reported
   Total number of employees in area 90,000

   160 plants with 75,742 employees, 84 percent of the total employment, pay a minimum wage rate of 57.03 cents per hour.

   12 plants with 2,772 employees, 3 percent of the total employment, pay a minimum wage rate of 56.06 to 63 cents per hour.

   1 plant with 231 employees, less than 1 percent of the total employment, pay a minimum wage rate of 50 cents per hour.

   A total of 87 percent of the total employees in the area have a minimum wage rate above 55 cents per hour.

2. Lace goods

   Total plants in the area 19
   Total employees in the area 2,752

   3 plants have a minimum wage rate of 40 cents per hour
   1 plant has a minimum wage rate of 45 cents per hour
   1 plant has a minimum wage rate of 46.7 cents per hour
   5 plants have a minimum wage rate of 50 cents per hour
   1 plant has a minimum wage rate of 52.5 cents per hour
   2 plants have a minimum wage rate of 55 cents per hour

   Employment figures for the individual plants listed above are not available; however, the 13 plants as a whole employ 1,041 persons or 38 percent of the total employment in the area.

3. Cordage and twine

   Total plants and employment not available; however, the plants listed below represent a majority of the industry.

1/ Data are given for these industries combined since in this area cotton and rayon weaving plants have been considered jointly. There are very few silk plants in the area, and there is very little difference in the rates for these industries.

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5 plants with 2,845 employees pay a minimum wage rate of 55 cents per hour.

2 plants with 352 employees pay a minimum wage rate of 59 to 60 cents per hour.

1 plant with 1200 employees pays a minimum wage rate of 50 cents per hour for females and 60 cents per hour for males.

4. Dyeing and finishing

Total plants in the area 74
Total employees in the area 26,180

8 plants with 3,422 employees, 13 percent of the total employment, pay a minimum wage rate of 55 cents per hour.

22 plants with 8,546 employees, 33 percent of the total employment, pay a minimum wage rate of (1) 55.5 to 65.5 cents per hour where no sex differential exists, or (2) 60 to 62 cents per hour for females and 62 to 70 cents per hour for males where a sex differential does exist.

Thus all of the 30 reported plants (41 percent of the total plants), employing 11,968 workers (46 percent of the total employees), pay a minimum wage rate of 55 cents or more per hour.

Region III - Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Camden New Jersey

1. Cordage and twine

The following data represent approximately an 88 percent sample of this segment of the Textile Industry in this region.

Total number of plants - not available
Plants here covered - 15

Total number of employees - not available
Employees here covered - 3,563

1 company with 233 employees pays a minimum wage rate below 55 cents.

8 companies with 2,339 employees pay a minimum wage rate of 55 cents.

6 companies with 991 employees pay a minimum wage rate above 55 cents.

2. Net and lace goods

The following data represent a 35 percent sample of this segment of the Textile Industry in this region.

Total number of plants - 20
Plants here covered - 7

Total number of employees - not available
Employees here covered - 1,783

4 companies with 1,091 employees pay a minimum wage rate below 55 cents.

3 companies with 692 employees pay a minimum wage rate of 55 cents.

3. Dyeing and finishing

The following data represent approximately a 20.4 percent sample of this segment of the Textile Industry in this region.

Total number of plants - not available
Plants here covered - 11

Total number of employees - not available
Employees here covered - 2,240

1 company with 15 employees pays a minimum wage rate below 55 cents.

8 companies with 1,238 employees pay a minimum wage rate of 55 cents.

2 companies with 987 employees pay a minimum wage rate above 55 cents.

The following data represent approximately a 38 percent sample of the combined Cotton, Rayon, and Silk Industries in this region.

4. Cotton manufacturing

Total number of plants - not available
Plants here covered - 138

Total number of employees - not available
Employees here covered - 4,271

9 companies with 547 employees pay a minimum wage rate below 55 cents.

23 companies with 2,986 employees pay a minimum wage rate of 55 cents.

6 companies with 738 employees pay a minimum wage rate above 55 cents.

5. Rayon manufacturing

Total number of plants - not available
Plants here covered - 55

Total number of employees - not available
Employees here covered - 13,811

23 companies with 6,802 employees pay a minimum wage rate below 55 cents.

29 companies with 6,020 employees pay a minimum wage rate of 55 cents.

3 companies with 989 employees pay a minimum wage rate above 55 cents.

6. Silk manufacturing

Total number of plants - not available
Plants here covered - 13

Total number of employees - not available
Employees here covered - 1,861

5 companies with 1,030 employees pay a minimum wage rate below 55 cents.

8 companies with 831 employees pay a minimum wage rate of 55 cents.

Region IV - Southeastern States

Between February 20 and June 15, 1945 approximately 96 percent of the cotton textile and rayon weaving mills in the Southeastern states had granted 5-cent across-the-board increases. As a result, approximately 70 percent of the hourly and piece rate employees in the South are estimated to be employed in mills operating on the basis of a 55-cent minimum.

Region VIII - Texas, Oklahoma and Louisiana

1. Cotton broad woven goods

Ten out of 23 firms in this industry in this area are on record as paying a minimum wage rate of 55 cents per hour. These firms employ a majority of the workers in this industry.

Schedule of Job Rates Approved by the Southern Textile Commission

In an effort to assist Southern textile firms to effectuate well-balanced wage structures after the establishment of the 55-cent minimum wage in the industry by the War Labor Board, the Southern Textile Commission 1/ adopted, on August 17, 1945, a set of guide rates for the

1/ The Southern Textile Commission was established by the War Labor Board to review agreements reached between the textile firms and the union for a balanced and properly aligned wage rate structure.

36 most common jobs in the industry and keyed to the "peg points" established in the directive orders of February 20, 1945. Those 23 Southern firms which were involved in the War Labor Board Textile cases and 15 other companies involved in disputes since certified to the Commission, may negotiate the elimination of intraplant inequities on the basis of the guide rates. The elimination of inequities may not result in an increase of more than 5 cents on the average, and hence the rates below cannot be automatically adopted. They are intended to be guide rates for the use of the parties or of the Commission if the parties fail to agree.

The list of the 36 guide rates established by the Commission are:

Classification	Hourly Rate (cents)
Scrubbers, sweepers, and outside labor	55
Machine cleaners	57½
Filling and roving haulers	57½
Battery hands	58½
Baling press operator	60
Cloth doffer	60
Watchman (not armed guards)	60
Creeler	61½
Oilers	61½
Trimmers and inspectors	61½
Picker tender	61½
Card tender	61½
Spooler tender (non-automatic)	61½
Card stripper	61½
Winder tender (non-automatic, low-speed)	61½
Drawing-frame tender	61½
Spinner	65
Warper tender (cotton, low-speed)	65
Twister (ring)	68
Comber	68
Drawing-in (plain)	68
Spinning doffer	68
Speeder tender	70
Slubber tender	72½
Intermediate tender	72½
Weavers-plain automatic (cotton)	75
Drawing-in (machine)	77½
Weavers - Dobby	80
Card grinders	82½
Section men	82½
Warp-tying machine operator	85
Weavers - Jacquard	85
Skilled maintenance workers * - Class B	85
Loom-fixer - cam	90
Loom-fixer - Dobby	95
Skilled maintenance workers * - Class A	100

* Includes machinists, mechanics, millwrights, plumbers and pipefitters, electricians, and carpenters

In connection with permissible variations from the guide rates listed above, the Commission's instructions contained the following:

"To provide flexibility for the schedule of rates presumed to apply to all jobs in the schedule categories in a particular mill unless, as provided under Section 3(b) of the February 20th Order, 'the job contents of the designated occupations in a particular plant constitute an abnormal variation from generally prevailing standards of job content in the industry' ('job content' having been deemed to include work assignment or workload as well as the skill or other requirements of the job), one of the following three alternatives may be selected:

"A. Rates below the above schedule of rates can be balanced off with rates above the schedule rates, provided that the weighted average of the excesses above the schedule rates does not exceed the weighted average of the amount below the schedule rates. The number of employees or total hours worked in all of the 30-odd classifications in which the Company has one or more employees should be used in the weighting.

"B. Wage increases up to 5 percent above the schedule rates may be proposed for one-fifth of the schedule's job classifications in which the Company has workers employed (i.e., for a maximum of 7 out of 35 schedule classifications, 6 out of 30, or 5 out of 25, depending on the number of classifications in which the Company has employees). The 5-percent limitation applies to each job classification.

"C. Wage increases above the schedule rates may be proposed for one-fifth of the Company's employees in the occupations in the schedule, provided that the excess above the schedule rates for the one-fifth of the employees in the schedule categories does not exceed a weighted average of 5 percent above the schedule rates involved."

The rates shown above for Class A and B skilled maintenance workers are based on the brackets of the Regional Board and should be considered to apply to the job descriptions of the Regional Board for those categories and in the same way as the Regional brackets. The Regional Board has also developed job descriptions for the other jobs listed in the above schedule or rates.

Appendix Table A. Textile Industry: Geographic distribution of wage earners in 21 Census classifications, 1939 a/

Region and State	Textile industry, total	Cotton manufactures	Rayon manufactures	Silk manufactures	Dyeing and finishing cotton, rayon, silk and linen textiles	Carpets, rugs, and mats, made from such materials as paper fiber, grass, jute, flax, sisal, cotton, cocoa fiber and rags	Lace goods	Linen goods	Jute goods	Cordage and twine	Textile bags
United States, total	629,174	409,317	84,097	35,724	60,237	3,137	7,254	1,735	3,536	12,096	11,991
North	234,896	92,376	48,028	27,826	23,026	1,938	6,867	1,039	702	6,601	6,493
New England States	126,381	77,152	22,027	1,965	20,046	211	1,973	1,039	-	1,866	102
Maine	9,172	8,110	-	-	-	32	-	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire	7,955	6,695	1,260	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts	60,042	37,923	8,896	1,056	9,331	179	1,770	1,039	-	1,516	102
Rhode Island	33,038	14,732	8,469	230	7,753	-	203	-	-	84	-
Connecticut	16,204	8,692	3,402	679	2,962	-	-	-	-	266	-
Middle Atlantic States	98,263	12,388	25,616	25,661	21,659	1,063	4,994	-	702	3,845	2,235
New York	21,704	5,527	2,412	2,437	5,065	185	1,228	-	-	2,187	1,835
New Jersey	23,988	1,521	4,340	4,331	12,291	75	596	-	-	357	277
Pennsylvania	52,571	5,340	18,634	18,093	4,303	803	3,070	-	702	1,301	325
Border States	2,741	1,164	385	-	579	-	-	-	-	450	163
Delaware	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maryland	2,291	1,164	385	-	579	-	-	-	-	-	163
D. C.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Virginia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kentucky	450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	450	-
Great Lakes States	3,669	1,359	-	-	597	411	-	-	-	177	1,125
Ohio	861	98	-	-	306	-	-	-	-	-	303
Indiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois	2,074	1,261	-	-	237	53	-	-	-	-	523
Michigan	270	-	-	-	-	44	-	-	-	177	49
Wisconsin	464	-	-	-	-	314	-	-	-	-	150
Prairie States	1,977	-	-	-	-	201	-	-	-	-	1,776
Minnesota	577	-	-	-	-	201	-	-	-	-	376
Iowa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri	1,258	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,258
North Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nebraska	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kansas	142	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	142

INTENTIONAL SECOND EXPOSURE

In connection with permissible variations from the guide rates listed above, the Commission's instructions contained the following:

"To provide flexibility for the schedule of rates presumed to apply to all jobs in the schedule categories in a particular mill unless, as provided under Section 3(b) of the February 20th Order, 'the job contents of the designated occupations in a particular plant constitute an abnormal variation from generally prevailing standards of job content in the industry' ('job content' having been deemed to include work assignment or workload as well as the skill or other requirements of the job), one of the following three alternatives may be selected:

"A. Rates below the above schedule of rates can be balanced off with rates above the schedule rates, provided that the weighted average of the excesses above the schedule rates does not exceed the weighted average of the amount below the schedule rates. The number of employees or total hours worked in all of the 30-odd classifications in which the Company has one or more employees should be used in the weighting.

"B. Wage increases up to 5 percent above the schedule rates may be proposed for one-fifth of the schedule's job classifications in which the Company has workers employed (i.e., for a maximum of 7 out of 35 schedule classifications, 6 out of 30, or 5 out of 25, depending on the number of classifications in which the Company has employees). The 5-percent limitation applies to each job classification.

"C. Wage increases above the schedule rates may be proposed for one-fifth of the Company's employees in the occupations in the schedule, provided that the excess above the schedule rates for the one-fifth of the employees in the schedule categories does not exceed a weighted average of 5 percent above the schedule rates involved."

The rates shown above for Class A and B skilled maintenance workers are based on the brackets of the Regional Board and should be considered to apply to all the job descriptions of the Regional Board for those categories and in the same way as the Regional brackets. The Regional Board has also developed job descriptions for the other jobs listed in the above schedule or rates.

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Appendix Table A. Textile Industry: Geographic distribution of wage earners in 21 Census classifications, 1939 a/

Region and State	Textile industry, total	Cotton manufactures	Rayon manufactures	Silk manufactures	Dyeing and finishing cotton, rayon, silk and linen textiles	Carpets, rugs, and mats, made from such materials as paper fiber, grass, jute, flax, sisal, cotton, cocoa fiber and rags	Lace goods	Linen goods	Jute goods	Cordage and twine	Textile bags
United States, total	629,174	409,317	84,097	35,724	60,237	3,137	7,254	1,735	3,536	12,096	11,991
North	234,896	92,376	48,028	27,826	43,026	1,938	6,867	1,039	702	6,601	6,493
New England States	126,381	77,152	22,027	1,965	20,046	211	1,973	1,039	-	1,866	102
Maine	9,142	9,110	-	-	-	32	-	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire	7,955	6,695	1,260	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts	60,042	37,923	8,896	1,056	9,331	179	1,039	-	-	1,516	102
Rhode Island	33,038	14,732	9,469	230	7,753	-	1,770	-	-	84	-
Connecticut	16,204	8,692	3,402	679	2,962	-	203	-	-	266	-
Middle Atlantic States	98,263	12,388	25,616	25,661	21,659	1,063	4,894	-	702	3,845	2,235
New York	21,704	5,527	2,412	3,337	5,065	185	1,228	-	-	2,187	1,633
New Jersey	23,988	1,521	4,540	4,331	12,291	75	596	-	-	357	277
Pennsylvania	52,571	5,340	18,634	18,093	4,303	803	3,070	-	702	1,301	325
Border States	2,741	1,164	385	-	579	-	-	-	-	450	163
Delaware	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maryland	2,291	1,164	385	-	579	-	-	-	-	-	163
D. C.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Virginia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kentucky	450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	450	-
Great Lakes States	3,669	1,359	-	1,056	597	411	-	-	-	177	1,125
Ohio	861	98	-	-	360	-	-	-	-	-	303
Indiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois	2,074	1,261	-	-	237	53	-	-	-	177	523
Michigan	270	-	-	-	-	44	-	-	-	-	49
Wisconsin	464	-	-	-	-	314	-	-	-	-	150
Prairie States	1,977	-	-	-	-	201	-	-	-	-	1,776
Minnesota	577	-	-	-	-	201	-	-	-	-	376
Iowa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri	1,258	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,258
North Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nebraska	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kansas	142	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	142

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Appendix Table A. Textile Industry: Geographic distribution of wage earners in 21 Census classifications, 1939 a/
(Continued)

Region and State	Textile industry, Total	Cotton manufactures	Rayon manufactures	Silk manufactures	Dyeing and finishing cotton, rayon, silk and linen textiles	Carpets, rugs, and mats, made from such materials as paper fiber, grass, jute, flax, sisal, cotton, cocoa fiber and rags	Lace goods	Linen goods	Jute goods	Cordage and twine	Textile bags
Mountain States	1,865	313	-	2,048	145	52	-	-	201	263	1,092
Montana	1,497	313	-	1,160	145	52	-	-	201	209	778
Idaho	314	-	-	888	-	-	-	-	-	54	314
Wyoming	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colorado	361,284	307,951	30,170	2,048	12,080	556	387	696	201	2,992	4,386
New Mexico	353,152	301,479	30,170	2,048	13,080	556	-	-	201	2,992	2,626
Arizona	221,133	212,295	3,226	1,160	608	-	-	-	-	-	563
Utah	129,625	109,795	13,899	888	3,416	-	-	-	-	985	642
Nevada	98,236	74,634	11,661	-	5,941	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pacific Coast States	86,216	61,850	1,984	-	1,364	-	-	-	-	1,111	507
California	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	34,883	33,752	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	896	235
Washington	9,430	6,524	-	-	1,671	556	-	-	-	-	679
South	2,629	2,629	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southeastern States	8,232	6,472	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,760
Virginia	649	649	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Carolina	928	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	928
South Carolina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	6,655	5,823	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	832
Florida											
Alabama											
Tennessee											
Mississippi											
Southwestern States											
Arkansas											
Louisiana											
Oklahoma											
Texas											
Not reported by state	32,994	8,990	5,899	5,850	4,131	643	387	696	2,683	2,503	1,112

Source: Bureau of the Census, Census of Manufactures, 1939.

a/ See footnote a/, Table 1.

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Appendix Table B. Textile Industry: Trade associations and membership, 1941.

Trade Associations	Membership
Textile Mill Products (9 associations)	
National Cotton Council of America	215
National Council of Textile Industries	several national associations
Southern Textile Association (mill superintendents)	450-500
Textile Board of Trade	75-100
Textile Color Card Association	1200
Textile Export Association of the United States	20-50
Textile Foundation	Secretaries of Department of Agriculture and Department of Commerce and three industrialists
United States Institute for Textile Research	250-275
West Coast Textile Association	100-250
Cotton Manufactures (12 associations)	
American Cotton Manufacturers Association	400-500
Cotton Textile Institute	400-450
Cotton Thread Institute	40-50
Durene Association of America	under 20
Interlining Manufacturers Association	under 20
Mercerizers Association of America	under 20
Middle States Textile Manufacturers Association	under 20
Narrow Fabrics Institute	30-40
National Association of Cotton Manufacturers	350-400
Print Cloth Group of Cotton Manufacturers	40-50
Southern Combed Yarn Spinners Association	50-75
Webbing Manufacturers Institute	under 20
Silk and Rayon Manufactures (8 associations)	
Industrial Design Registration Bureau	250-300
National Federation of Textiles	80-100
International Silk Guild	25-30
National Rayon Weavers Association	30-40
Rayon Yarn Producers Group	under 20
Silk Commission Manufacturers Association	100-250
Textile Economics Bureau	under 20
Throwsters Research Institute	70-80
Dyeing and Finishing Textiles (6 associations)	
Brattice Cloth Manufacturers Association	under 20
Dyers and Printers Employers' Association	20-50
National Association of Finishers of Textile Fabrics	40-50

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INTENTIONAL SECOND EXPOSURE

Appendix Table A. Textile Industry: Geographic distribution of wage earners in 21 Census classifications, 1939 a/
(Continued)

Region and State	Textile industry, Total	Cotton manufactures	Rayon manufactures	Silk manufactures	Dyeing and finishing cotton, rayon, silk and linen textiles	Carpets, rugs, and mats, made from such materials as paper fiber, grass, jute, flax, sisal, cotton, cocoa fiber and rags	Lace goods	Linen goods	Jute goods	Cordage and twine	Textile bags
Mountain States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colorado	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pacific Coast States	1,865	313	-	-	145	52	-	-	-	266	1,092
California	1,497	313	-	-	145	52	-	-	-	209	778
Oregon	314	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	314
Washington	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South	361,284	307,951	30,170	2,048	12,090	556	387	696	201	2,992	4,386
Southeastern States	353,152	301,479	30,170	2,048	13,080	556	-	-	201	2,992	2,626
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South Carolina	92,236	74,634	11,661	-	5,941	-	-	-	-	1,111	507
Georgia	66,216	61,850	1,984	-	1,364	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	896	235
Alabama	34,883	33,752	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	679
Tennessee	9,430	6,524	-	-	1,671	556	-	-	-	-	-
Mississippi	2,629	2,629	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southwestern States	8,232	6,472	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,760
Arkansas	679	679	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	928
Louisiana	928	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	832
Texas	6,655	5,823	-	-	4,131	643	387	696	2,683	2,503	1,112
Not reported by state	32,904	8,990	5,899	5,850							

Source: Bureau of the Census, Census of Manufactures, 1939.

a/ See footnote a/, Table 1.

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Appendix Table B. Textile Industry: Trade associations and membership, 1941

Trade Associations	Membership
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Mercerizers Association of America	under 20
Middle States Textile Manufacturers Association	under 20
Narrow Fabrics Institute	30-40
National Association of Cotton Manufacturers	350-400
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Southern Combed Yarn Spinners Association	50-75
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Textile Economics Bureau	under 20
Throwsters Research Institute	70-80
Dyeing and Finishing Textiles (6 associations)	
Brattice Cloth Manufacturers Association	under 20
Dyers and Printers Employers' Association	20-50
National Association of Finishers of Textile Fabrics	40-50

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Appendix Table B. Textile Industry: Trade associations and membership, 1941 (Continued)

Trade Associations	Membership
Dyeing and Finishing Textiles (Cont'd)	
National Textile Processors Guild	40-50
Textile Refinishers Association	20-50
Texturity Guild	20-50
Carpets, Rugs and Other Floor Coverings (1 association)	
Institute of Carpet Manufacturers of America	under 20
Miscellaneous Textile Goods (14 associations)	
American Lace Manufacturers Association	20-50
Coach Lace Institute	under 20
Cordage Institute	under 20
Felt Association	under 20
Felt Manufacturers Association	under 20
Lace League of America	under 20
National Association of Lace Curtain Manufacturers	under 20
National Needlecraft Bureau	several textile products associations
Papermakers Felt Association	under 20
Ribbon, Silk and Velvet Association	150-200
Shoe Lace Institute	under 20
Soft Fibre Manufacturers Institute	under 20
Twisted Jute Packing and Oakum Institute	under 20
Woven Label Manufacturers Association	25-30
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products (4 associations)	
Associated Southern Curtain Manufacturers	under 20
New England Curtain Manufacturers Association	20-30
Textile Bag Manufacturers Association	30-50
Tufted Bedspread Manufacturers Association	70-80
Surgical Supplies (1 association)	
American Surgical Trade Association	350-400

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Trade and Professional Associations of the United States, 1942

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